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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 157. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10560
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	
11th ..	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan.	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA." 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m.. on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
" LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accomodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROOM, Superintendent
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	14th Aug.	6th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	550	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
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LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695,	Thu. 4th Sept.	9 a. m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 5th Sept.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 4th September calling at Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing from	
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday,	4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	..	18th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	..	2nd October
†PUNDUA ..	3305	..	16th October.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lumoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. CHINDWARA 5,192 tons, on or about 2nd September, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

1st September, 1913.
161

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE
MARINE PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents, Hummum St., Fort.

THE GREAT COMBINE
OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

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Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.
12/14, Hamam Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director
160

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.
The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.
JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BIGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer

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OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Braud 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application
886

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BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
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OUR
Atank Nigrah Pills
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,82	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies.	£29,233,881

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WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
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CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
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BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

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CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.
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POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

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The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

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Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.
Full particulars on application to—
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Resident Secretary for Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.
TELEPHONE No. 2352. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."
278

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FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

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Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

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Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
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FIRE LIFE
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THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.
CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.
Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.
INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—5
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.
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Makes your skin soft and smooth.
You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use
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This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London,E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

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Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
Prices compare favourably with local rates.
K. JONES & Co.,
66, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
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Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

A MANAGER or Lady Manager is required for a small Hotel opening on 1st October. Please apply with copies of certificates and stating salary expected to PROPRIETOR, Hotel Concordia. Care of Bank of Upper India, Bareilly.

EUROPEAN LADY on the Bunder SUPPLIES EXCELLENT MEALS, English cuisine a speciality. Married couples, bachelors, and chummeries supplied at their own residences. Apply Box 57, "Bombay Chronicle." 0417

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WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER for News Dept. Apply personally, MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A Drawing Master for the Mission School, Budaun, on Rs. 30 per month. Apply to THE HEAD MASTER.

WANTED—TO HIRE reasonably a light Victoria or Cabrid let WITHOUT horse. Apply Box 58, "Bombay Chronicle." 0418

WANTED COMPOSITORS for news dept. Apply Box. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Cheap Golf Clubs and bag, suitable lady 5 ft. 8 in., good condition, not too heavy. Address Mrs. PEARSE, Fyzabad.

WANTED—AN IMPOSER for news dept. Previous experience essential. Apply Box 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A children's nurse early in September. Apply, giving references and stating pay required, to Mrs. G. S. HUSBAND, Rowbury's Hotel, Murree.

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Oriental Motor Car Co., Lucknow.

NEW and Second-hand Cars, large up to date stock of accessories, oils, grease, carbide, Vulcanising, tyres, etc.

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WANTED—A LADY or a GENTLEMAN first class traveller for canvassing in States for a book. Experienced persons should apply mentioning the salary wanted—Khosla Bros. Lahore.

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Managing Director,
Barwani Bank.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, by a competent Accountant, 7 years, practical experience in Joint Stock Companies and Banks. Will go upcountry. Excellent references. Age 25. Apply "M. C. L." c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately Graduate strong in English and Sanskrit for Matriculation classes. Salary Rs. 50—5—90, or higher according to qualifications. Christian preferred.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Canadian Mission College, Indore.

WANTED an experienced Surveyor who knows Level and Theodolite work well. Past testimonials and salary required, to Naravanrao and Ruttonshaw, Contractors, Khardi Dist. Thana. Good salary to able man.
NARAYANRAO & RUTTONSHAW,
Contractors,

WANTED AT ONCE, A PROFESSOR of Mathematics for the Krishnachandra College, Hetampur. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 120, according to qualifications. Free Quarters and Prospects. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

WANTED—A Canvasser to call upon Head Masters in the United Provinces to push sale of School Books and Educational publications generally. Liberal terms will be offered to a man who has got influence or qualifications in this direction.
Apply RAI SAHIB M. GULAB SINGH & SONS. Educational Publishers and Printers, Lahore.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced English nurse for a baby two months old. Hills or Home in the Rains if satisfactory. Apply stating age and salary required together with references to Mrs. G. C. WEBSTER, Margherita Upper Assam.

WANTED Sub-Assistant Surgeons for Alwar State Medical Department, pay Rs. 30 with Rs. 10 allowance (which includes local and horse allowance) and free quarters. Applicants, who must not be over 30 years of age, should apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to STATE SURGEON, Alwar. Successful candidates must join at their own expense.

WANTED a good Butler, accustomed to taking entire charge of large establishment. Apply with references to—
PERSONAL ASSISTANT
To the Chief Commissioner,
Nagpur, Central Provinces.

WANTED a qualified Roorkee passed Sub-Overseer for the Pilibhit District Board. Salary Rs. 35 plus 15 horse allowance, with prospects. Applications with testimonials should reach the SECRETARY before the 10th September, 1913.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A beautiful GARDEN, near Auranga river, Bulsar. Apply Box 500, "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION a 16 B. H. P. Oil Engine, pump and accessories, on Monday, 15th September 1913, by the Borsud Municipality. For particulars apply to
THE CHAIRMAN,
Borsud Municipality.
0414

FOR SALE.—A quite new Bicycle. Best English make. "VAUXHALL." Just landed. Price Rs. 90. Apply to
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FOR SALE—A NEW BICYCLE. Best English make, Price Rs. 80. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—400 High Velocity Cogswell and Harrison Certus Rifle, only fired 400 rounds, with about 60 cartridges. In good condition, very accurate. Price Rs. 200. Apply CAPT. LARGE, 3rd Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore.

BARGAIN: 1913 Model, Overland 4 Cylinder, 30 Horse Power, Torpedo Body Touring Car, Capable of seating comfortably five persons, painted French Grey, picked out with fine green lines, completely equipped with hood, Aceteylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps. Speeedometer, Wind screen, New Tyres, Tools, etc., in perfect running order and condition. Rs. 3,500. Trial given on application to Box No. 56, Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0404

FOR SALE—TWO LADIES' BICYCLES, Humber make, in perfect order, Price Rs. 100 each or nearest offer. Apply "J. C." Care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

TO BE LET—A small BUNGALOW, with outhouses and a large garden near Bulsar Railway Station. Apply Box 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNDEM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort
Tel. 1134.
188. A.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the Court house (cost about Rs. 55,000) at Alibag, and will be received upto 12 noon on 16th September, 1913, at Karjat camp.
2. A sum of Rs. 500/- in currency notes is to accompany the Tenders, the forms of which can be obtained for Rs. 2 each set.
3. For particulars regarding work, etc., apply to the office of the undersigned. The right to accept or reject any Tenders without assigning any reasons is reserved.
J. H. ADVANI,
B. Sc. L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District.
Alibag, August, 1913. 0416

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Gordhandas Purshottam Varma has contracted to sell to our client Mr. Khimjibhai Assur Virji the under mentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease sale, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61 Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any claim whatsoever, and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.
DISCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing threeon situate lying and being at Mint Road within the Fort, in the registeration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1933 (1) an dStreet No. 83, and 2 and containing by admeasurement 304 square yards of thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Anandji on or towards the West by the Mint Road, on or towards the North by the property of the said purchaser Khimjibhai Assur Virji and on or towards the South by the Karwar Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenents of the vendor.
Dated this 29th day of August, 1913.
AMIN & DESAI,
0415 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of Ramdas Kalyanji, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant and employed in the service of Sorabji Cursetji, a Mucadam, a widower residing at Mody Khana within the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased
Bai Adibai, widow of Dwarkadas Lowji of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, residing Ghatkoper in the Thana Zilla, the sister of the deceased .....Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of August 1913.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.
0412 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Shah Dwarkadas Chhotalal, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant and a merchant ..... Deceased
Bai Dimali, and Bai Suraj, widows of the said deceased, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the executors named in the said will Petitioners
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(S.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of August 1913.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim dividend at the rate of (Rs. 20) Rupees twenty per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 1st September, 1913, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 23rd August, 1913, on production of their share certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd August to 30th August, 1913, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
The Bombay United S. and W. C., Ltd.
Bombay, 13th August, 1913. 0373

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent Loans having a currency of 40 years each.
(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June, 1954.
(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May, 1955.
WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.
2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.
TENDERS.
3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 12 o'clock (noon) Bombay Time on Tuesday the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.
4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed.
(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."
(II) "Tender for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."
The superscription should be strictly adhered to.
5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.
7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the
(1) 30th November, 1913, in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.
(2) 31st October, 1913, in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.
8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.
DEPOSITS.
9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.
10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or Currency Notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.
11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.
12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.
13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.
14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.
15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—
(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1913, on 1st December, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.
(2) With regard to the 10 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October, 1913, on 1st November, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.
16. To each tenderer whose teuder is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.
17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.
J. CREERAR,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd August, 1913. 0362

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Anthony Sebastian Pereira of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the Zoroastrian Building Society Limited the property paricularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 8 Hummum Street Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims (if any) shall deemed to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Chikalwady outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 295 square yards or thereabouts and which together with adjoining land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 23-24 New No. 1E/13527 Old Survey No. 152 New Survey No. 1A/7045 which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Cyrcaio Caetano Pereira on or towards the South by the property of the purchaser on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond it by the property of Moolji Haridas on or towards the West by the property of P. Ribiero.
Dated, this 30th day of August, 1913.
JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-Western Fast Ex-Passenger. 1,2,3.	Down. North-Western Fast Passenger. 1,2,3.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Fast Ex-Passenger. 1,2,3.	Up. North-Western Fast Passenger. 1,2,3.
H.M.	H.M.		H.M.	H.M.
21-0	21-45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8-50	6-45
23.30	5-55	Arr. Delhi	Dep. 6- 0	21-20
1-23	..	Arr. Meerut Cantt.	Dep. 2-11	..
3.27	..	Arr. Saharanpur	Dep. 25- 5	..
8- 7	..	Arr. Lahore	Dep. 20-20	..
15-50	..	Arr. Rawalpindi	Dep. 13-31	..
20-13	..	Arr. Peshawar Cavit	Dep 8-48	..

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

(At 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.)
Great Detective Story,
"THE MAZE of MYSTERY."
A Film in Three Parts of sustained Interest—a clever story, superbly mounted and acted.
WIFFLES' PIGTAIL, AND WHAT A PIGTAIL!
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
More interesting than ever.
147.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Re-opening:
Saturday, 6th September.
TWO PERFORMANCES
6-45 and 10 P.M.
Programme: Cinema.
NOTE:—At the special desire of the elite of Bombay for its earliest possible re-opening, this favourite place of amusement is re-opened during the course of the preparations of the contemplated additions.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.
TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
99, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1820.)

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-Night!
A Thrilling and Realistic War-Drama.
THE MASSACRE,
A Reproduction of Actual Events during the American Government's War with the Indians of the North West.
MOST REALISTIC FIGHTING SCENES.
RIVAL TO SATAN,
A Beautiful Pathecolour Production.
POLIDOR THINKS Himself Invisible. | **MYSTERIOUS** Barrels.
2 Rare Bits of Fun.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10.
Saturday, and Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.
***PRIZE SHOWS*—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.**
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1913, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of white and grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards and chairs, tiled teapoys, dressing, washhand and writing tables, bookstands, single and double almyrahs, partition screens, cottage, piano by Squire and Sons, London, phonographs, safes, etc.
On account of the Insurance Co., concerned—
23 cases nursery and 11 cases dinner biscuits.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Baboolbhoy Hassam of Crawford Market.
2 cases containing diaries, bells, gongs, chimes, and go-carts, etc.
At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Walter Dunn, Insolvent.
1 Clement Bayord Motor Car 4 seated with 2 cylinders recently overhauled.—No. 491.
Cash will be required for the above car.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Mahadhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
Catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT JAIL ROAD AND TANDEL STREET.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 186 of 1912.
Abdul Latiff Hassan Miya ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya and others. ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekel, attorneys for Messrs. Hajee Fathmahomed Rahimtoola and Jacob Haji Essa, the Receivers, appointed under the Consent Decree, made by the High Court on the 29th day of November, 1912, in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.). The following valuable landed properties on the premises:—
(LOT NO 1.).—JAIL ROAD PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land of ground with the tenement, messuage and building house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, without the Fort. wall of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 299, New No. 2036, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3111, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 3426, Street No. 9-25 (Jail Road South), and bounded on or towards the South by the property of Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya on or towards the East by a Gully and on or towards the West by a Public Road.
(LOT NO. 2.).—TANDEL STREET PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari land or ground of the late Rahimtula Ahmed Miya situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 134 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 299, and New No. 2036, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 3111, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 3317, Street No. 153, Tandel Street and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Kadar Jitekar and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Solicitors for the Receivers, at their office in Cook Buildings, at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1913.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-Yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly.....	Rs. 30
Half-Yearly.....	Rs. 16
Quarterly.....	Rs. 9

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.
OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
[Telephone No. 1138.]
Patron:
The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer, M.A.D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
President-in-Council:
James McDonald Esqr., J. P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).
Offg. President-in-Council.
Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).
Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.
OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.
EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied clerks, typists, tutors governesses, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicitly, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.
Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

No excuse for the pale and anæmic —Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETRUL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

PARSI BAZAR STREET,

BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 30th Aug. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan records 0.20" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Multan where skies are heavily clouded, humidity is in excess and temperature in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect at Bikaner. Maximum temperature is below normal at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature remains in slight defect at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0.17" and Raipur 0·45". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·66" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces, fairly general in Malabar, and local in the south-west Punjab and the south Konkan; over the rest of the reporting area precipitation has been insignificant.

Nearly general rain is likely in the east Central Provinces and local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula. Some showers are possible on the Coromandel Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 30th August 1913.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th) ..	95.8	82.5	61	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask ..	91.8	81.3	85	..	0.00	—0.06
Do. ..	94.8	81.8	87	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th) ..	94.3	88.6	78	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	94.3	75.5	87	0.20	10.26	+5.89
Rawalpindi ..	91.4	75.1	80	..	?	?
Lahore ..	95.9	80.2	79	..	17.64	+5.13
Sirsa ..	97.3	76.5	69	..	15.73	+6.60
Ambala ..	94.5	75.9	77	..	28.17	+8.99
Delhi ..	97.0	78.8	69	..	12.80	—6.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	99.5	80.0	60	..	6.99	—13.11
Mainpuri ..	98.3	?	74	..	8.61	—10.27
Jhansi ..	93.6	76.5	63	..	8.40	—19.66
Cawnpore ..	93.6	80.0	70	..	15.80	—0.77
Allahabad ..	98.6	79.5	64	..	19.42	—9.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	100.1	79.8	76	..	2.40	+0.22
Karachi ..	85.0	78.0	82	..	12.01	+6.33
Ajmer ..	79.6	72.7	83	..	9.44	—5.63
Jaipur ..	92.2	72.6	66	..	11.42	—6.52
Kotah ..	89.1	76.1	75	..	14.16	—6.57
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	86.0	75.0	75	..	32.63	+21.26
Dwarka ..	85.3	77.7	89	..	15.74	+3.28
Veraval ..	82.1	77.8	86	..	24.36	+9.21
Rajkot ..	89.1	72.8	80	..	26.29	+4.72
Bhavnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para ..	92.5	72.8	80	..	31.78	+16.09
Surat ..	86.9	76.6	87	0.09	33.64	+0.70
Ahmedabad ..	89.1	74.2	83	..	28.23	+3.19
Deesa ..	84.8	71.4	88	0.01	33.05	+13.70
Neemuch ..	81.9	70.0	85	..	21.82	+0.27
Indore ..	81.1	70.1	79	..	35.18	+12.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87.8	72.3	87	0.17	27.25	—14.96
Saugor ..	84.2	71.1	80	..	20.98	—13.58
Hoshangabad ..	82.6	70.9	91	..	33.97	—1.92
Khandwa ..	86.2	72.1	78	..	32.94	+12.41
Akola ..	88.7	72.0	77	..	21.13	—0.81
Amraoti ..	87.3	72.3	85	..	29.78	+7.03
Nagpur ..	86.6	73.8	69	0.01	40.12	+5.75
Chanda ..	90.5	73.0	79	0.01	40.86	+3.50
Raipur ..	89.7	74.6	93	0.45	31.66	—4.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86.5	78.2	83	..	62.86	+5.55
Ratnagiri ..	85.3	76.9	90	0.07	63.86	—19.08
Mormugao ..	82.5	75.2	93	0.05	77.87	+0.64
Karwar ..	82.7	74.0	93	0.66	80.85	—18.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	91.4	69.1	72	..	11.43	—1.22
Ahmednagar ..	87.1	61.5	73	..	17.99	+6.79
Poona ..	84.5	65.8	80	0.01	21.98	+6.17
Sholapur ..	94.3	69.1	74	..	10.69	—3.55
Bijapur ..	91.2	67.3	70	..	8.91	+0.86
Belgaum ..	78.3	64.0	90	..	30.99	—2.40
Aurangabad ..	86.9	67.0	73	..	16.68	—0.29
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	87.4	71.7	79	..	33.93	—8.38
Hyderabad ..	85.8	71.7	72	..	12.98	—3.98
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83.8	74.8	89	0.56	76.25	—21.41
Calicut ..	80.8	75.1	93	..	64.74	—16.46
Cochin ..	81.7	73.7	89	0.45	63.84	—0.01
Colombo ..	86.0	77.0	89	0.03	12.53	—3.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	95.8	79.2	58	..	7.31	—10.06
Bellary ..	94.5	72.8	61	..	3.07	—2.95
Cuddapah ..	97.0	77.5	63	..	5.42	—7.61
Madras ..	100.5	80.5	51	..	3.96	—6.97
Bangalore ..	82.3	63.8	80	0.08	9.61	—2.79
Coimbatore ..	90.4	70.3	80	..	2.83	—1.28
Trichinopoly ..	99.6	75.8	66	0.03	1.98	—4.01
Negapatam ..	92.2	77.7	83	0.08	6.74	—0.12

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The disturbance from the Bay crossed the coast yesterday evening. It has its centre this morning to the west of Gopalpur. It is giving heavy rain only in the immediate neighbourhood of the centre. The Arabian Sea current remains very weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar and Orissa; fairly general in west United Provinces; eastern half Central Provinces; local in Assam, Bengal, Punjab, Kashmir and west coast.

A few falls also occurred in east United Provinces, east Madras.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Point, Kyaukpyu and Thayetmyo two inches; Bassein one, Mandalay one and half; Balasore three; Chaibassa one, Gaya and Mainpuri one and half; Muktesswar one; Lyallpur a half; Murree and Jubbulpore two; Jagdalpur and Gopalpur four.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in northern half of the peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 29th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. ..	inches 29·789
Temperature of Air	.. ..	degrees 82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ 76 8
Dew Point	.. ..	„ 74·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.. .. ..	5·6
Maximum temperature of Air		degrees 86·5
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	„ 77·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	miles 188
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	inches 0·00
Total fall during month	.. ..	3·47
Total fall during year	.. ..	.. 62·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 29th August	.. ..	.. 0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 30th August 1913 was 30·028 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Meau Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	f. in
Sun.	31	m 10	56	29 0
	Sept.	11	4 a	28 0
Mon.	1	m 11	36	29 7
		11	52 a	28 10
Tues,	2	m 0	15 a	29 10
		0	39	29 4
Wed.	3	m 0	53 a	29 7
		1	25	29 3
Thurs.	4	m 1	31 a	28 10
		2	12	28 7
Fri.	5	m 2	10 a	27 9

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August.	h.	m.	ft. in
Sun,	31	5	0 a	16 11
	Sept.	m 4	57	14 11
Mon.	1	4	39 a	15 9
		m 5	42	14 11
Tues.	2	6	18 a	14 11
		6	26	15 5
Wed,	3	m 6	53 a	14 7
		7	10	16 4
Thurs.	4	m 7	39 a	14 8
		7	55 a	17 7
Fri.	5	m 8	21	15 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
	31. (Sun.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55 m
Sept.	1. (Mon.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 54 m
	2. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 53 m
	3. (Wed.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52 m
	4. (Thurs.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51 m
	5. (Fri.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h 47·3 m. A. M. New Moon. September 1st. 2h 8·1 m. A. M. First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M. Full m[illegible] 15,9 m. P. M.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

The horse attached to a hack victoria took fright at a passing Municipal cart on Friday night while the victoria was being driven along Abdul Rehman Street and bolted down the road-knocking down a Hindu named Atmaram Babaji aged about thirty years. Atmaram was run over and sustained serious internal injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 30.

Consols 2½ %	.. ..	74-7-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·22
Rentes 3 %	.. ..	89
Berlin Cheques on London	.. ..	20·43½
Bar Silver Spot	.. .. ..	27½
„ 2 months hence	.. ..	27½
Closing Tone of Silver:—		steady
Rupee Paper 3½ %	.. .. ..	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying. Rate)	.. .. ..	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate April 13	since	4½ 17
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..	90⅜
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4
„ „ 6 „	..	4½
Bar Gold (per oz)	.. .. ..	77-9
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	2½
„ 7 day market loans	.. ..	2½

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, August 29.

Silver to Bombay	..	£440,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	..	£200,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	..	£10,000
Silver to Ceylon	..	£1000

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, August 31.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market opened firm today but at the close assumed a weak tendency. The rates fluctuated within the range of about an anna. The Market opened at Rs. 96-12, improved to Rs. 96-13 but closed at about Rs. 96-12 for 29th September delivery. Business booked was on a moderate scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (new issue) were placed at Rs. 102-2 and Rs. 101-12 (1911).

SHARES.

The Share Market presented a lively appearance to-day on account of the last day of the current settlement—the day fixed for the confirmation of "teji" and "mandi" business. Smart fluctuations took place in Fazul and David as a very large amount of business was done in these during the course of the current month. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred Shares also slightly recovered today.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,450 but closed at Rs. 1,442 for September.

Centrals after touching Rs. 2,070 closed at Rs. 2,060.

Standards declined to Rs. 1,372-8.

Crescents stood steady at Rs. 130. Finlay at Rs. 340, Swan at Rs. 295 and Phoenix at Rs. 161-4.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,582-8.

David opened at Rs. 586-4 declined to Rs. 567-8 but closed at Rs. 570 for September. The rate for October delivery assumed a reverse turn and stood at Rs. 562-8.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 625 touched Rs. 620 but closed at Rs. 635.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary changed hands at Rs. 186 and Preference at Rs. 172.

There was no doing in press Shares. Telephones improved to Rs. 68.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary improved to Rs. 84-4 and Deferred after touching Rs. 171 closed at Rs. 168 for October delivery.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 30.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier—Dull	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Irregular	
Tone of Manchester Market:— demand.	
Mid. Americans	6·97 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·65 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) New Orleans and Newyork market

New York Official noon call Closed till Tuesday

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	quiet
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	3,000
Future delivery prices:—	

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·55	6·64
S. O.	6·56	6·54
O. N.	6·52	6·51
N. D.	6·48	6·47
D. J.	6·48	6·47
J. F.	6 48	6·47
F. M.	6·50	6 49
M. A.	6·51	6·50
A. M.	6·52	6·51

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·65	6·61
S. O.	6·56	6·51
O. N.	6·52	6·47
N. D.	6·48	6·43
D. J.	6·48	6·43
J. F.	6·48	6·43
F. M.	6·50	6·45
M. A.	6·51	6·46
A. M.	6·52	6·46

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, August 29.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8-10
„ „ 44-in. 38-38½ yards „ 9 lbs.	9-3
White Shirtings 40-41-in., 40 yards, 18 square	10-3
Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	7-1½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, August 31.

After a series of advances the American markets displayed a spasm of a moderate decline of 11 to 14 points. This may be partly due to squaring up the accounts before the publication of the Bureau Report on the 2nd proximo.

Drought still continues, and the rains coming now would do serious damage to opened bolls caused by intense heat. More attention will be now paid to the movement of the crop and spinners' demand.

The local market was closed with a narrow fluctuation in Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 240 and Good Broach at Rs. 295.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 136,000 as against 66,000 bales last week and 119,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:—

	1913. Last week.	1912.
Great Britain	B-S 20,000	13,000 22,000
Continent	B-S 37,000	27,000 53,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 210,000 bales as compared with 142,000 bales last week and 286,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports up to the week ending 29th August, was 92,000 bales as against 97,000 bales last week and 91,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913. Last week.	1912.
American	996,000	971,000 1,297,000
Other kinds	450,000	448,000 306,000

The total into sight show 13,910,000 bales against last week 13,720,000 bales and 15,750,000 same period last year.

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York Aug. nominal Previous closing price 12·33.	
Futures at New York Oct. 12·27. Previous closing price. 12·38.	

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to commission house liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·50	Previous price 12·70.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12-5-16	Previous price 12-3-16.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug. nominal	Previous price nominal.
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·24	Previous price 12·38.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	—
Demand Bills	4-85½
Silver Commercial bars ..	59½

AMERICAN MARKETS,

NEW YORK, August 29.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cottou at U. S. Ports	136,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	20 000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	37.000
Week's Exports to Japan	—
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	210,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	92,000

LIVERPOOL COTTGN GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7-8½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	8-0½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 ..	2-2½
Green Ends	—
White Shirtings 32-38" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	Not quoted
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 clf	12-9
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11-16
F. G. F. Tinnivelly clf Liverpool ..	5½
Buyers or Sellers	Nominal
Months	Sept. Oct.
Water Twist American 30's ..	10½
Water Twist American 40's ..	11½
Mule Twist American 40's ..	11½
Mule Twist American 50's ..	13
Mule Twist American 60 s ..	15½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's ..	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's ..	17
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's ..	18

one "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—very firm and advancing

	Do.	Do.
„ "Cloth"	—	—
Weft American 56's	11½	
„ Egyptian 80's	18½	
Tone "Yarns":—	market strong.	
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½	
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10 5-16	
„ 32's B.	10½	
„ 36's W. T. C.	10 9-16	
„ 36's B.	11	
„ 42's	12½	
„ American 60's	16½	
„ Egyptian 60's	17½	
„ Egyptian 80's	21½	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 29.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
Total Forwarded	57,000
Total Imports	21,000
Total Stock	573,000
Stock of Cotton in London ..	5,840
Coconada Fair Red	5 1-6
Ginned	5 1-4
Western Good	5 9-16

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, August 30.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,910,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	125,000
East Indian Visible Supply	158,000
American Visible Supply	996,000
Other	167,000
Total Sales	43,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	18,000
East Indian Forwarded	300
East Indian Actual Export	—
East Indian Imports	2,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	30,000
East Indian Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	61,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, August 29

Good Bengal M. G.	5 1-8 d.
F. G. „ „	5 1-4 d.
Fine „ „	5 3-8 d.
Good Bhownuggur	5 5-8 d.
F. G. „	5 3-4 d.
Fine „	5 7-8 d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	5 7-8 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	5 11-16 d.
F. G. „ „	5 13-16 d.
Fine „ „	5 15-16 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 11-16 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	5 15-16 d.
Good Broach	5 7-8 d.
F. G. „	5 31-32 d.
Fine „	6 3-16 d.
Stock of Cotton in London ..	—
Good Khandeish	5 9-16 d.
F. G	5 11-16 d

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. write us follows from London, under date August 14th:—

GOLD.

About half a million sterling arrived in the form of bar gold, of which £183,000 was reserved for India. In the absence of any other external demand of consequence, the bulk of the remainder will be acquired by the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Aug. 7th, £184,000 in bar gold.
Aug. 8th, £164,000 in bar gold.
Aug. 8th, £50,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
Aug. 9th, £525,000 in sovereigns from S. America.
Aug. 11th, £530,000 in sovereign from Argentine.
Aug. 11th, £230,000 in sovereigns from Urguay.
Aug. 11th, £160,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
Aug. 11th, £5,000 in sovereigns from France.
Aug. 11th, £16,000 in bar gold.
Aug. 12th, £62,000 in bar gold.
Aug. 13th, £140,000 in sovereigns from Argentine.
Aug. 13th, £100,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
Aug. 13th, £22,000 in sovereigns from Uruguay.
Aug. 13th, £179,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Aug. 7th, £100,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.
Aug. 12th, £140,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.
Aug. 12th, £50,000 in sovereigns for Peru.
Aug. 13th, £200,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

During the week the net influx reached the substantial total of £1,877,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of July was only £234,933 approximately.

The Transvaal output for July shows a reduction owing to the strike troubles there. The figures were £2,783,917, compared with £3,255,198 for July, 1912.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has been steady and prices have been fairly well maintained.

This was only to be expected, considering that both the Indian Bazaars and China have been buyers almost daily. The Indian inquiry seems to have set the pace, for the demand for China, though fairly substantial, cannot be called keen, except when the Bazaars seemed likely to snap up the supplies, which, so far as those from producers were concerned, still continue limited.

There is, however, an inclination on the part of Indian speculators to let out some of their stock at, or slightly above, the prices now ruling.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 9th instant showed a decrease in the Note Circulation of 110 lacs, and a decrease in the holding of silver rupees of 100 lacs.

The period for financing the jute crop has now arrived, and has caused the change in the figures recorded above, for the only method of obtaining silver currency in large amounts is to present notes for payment.

This movement from the Treasury holding of silver is quite in the natural course of events. Last year, the return of August 17th showed a decrease of 110 lacs from a similar reason, and, no doubt, as in previous years, a considerable portion of the silver coin required to finance this crop will return to the Treasuries at a later date.

The stock in Bombay has been reduced from £540,000 to £460,000; the offtake is unchanged at about 100 bars a day.

Shanghai reports a stock of £6,060,000 as compared with £5,870,000 last week.

A shipment of £120,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are respectively 1/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Bank Rate 4½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77s. 9d.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Aug. 8th, 27 3/16 cash 27 3/8 2 mos.
Aug. 9th, 27 3/16 cash 27 3/8,2 mos.
Aug. 11th, 27 5/16 cash 27¼ 2 mos.
Aug. 12th, 27 5/16 cash 27¼ 2 mos.
Aug. 13th, 27¼ cash 27 7/16 2 mos.
Aug. 14th, 27 3/16 cash 27 5/16 2 mos.

Average for the week, 27.239 cash 27.416 2 mos.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 30

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £71-1-16 Copper Brazlers £85½; Yellow Metal 7½; Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwe ,pr 5-0-0. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ¾ F. O. B. Liverpool. 11-0-0 Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India. 5-12-6.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6:—

Arrivals.—Gisela.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 58½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers dull. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 49; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers dull. Linseed Calcutta 47-6; August-Sep.; London, value, dull.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C. & F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. nominal dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-6; August-Sep.; Buyers, steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-6; sellers Oct.-Dec.; quiet. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-9; sellers Jan.-March quiet. German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½; value August; market quiet 9-2½; value Oct.-Dec.; E. A. K. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½; August-Sep.; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-3; August-Sep.; value. Java Sugar unchanged quiet but steady.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 46½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers dull.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-1-3 Sep.-Oct. Hull sellers quiet.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan, July	13%	1,66
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	68-8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1.735
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12%	1.450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50. ..	do.	8%	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½%	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	2
Credit Bank Rs. 10 ..	..	6½%	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50. ..	Jan-July	9%	62-8
Standard Bank Rs.50 ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18%	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9%	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10%	18
Punjab National Bk.		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct. Apl.	16%	£40
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A ..	..	7%	£21
£12 B	do.	7%	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp'.	Feb. Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	£6
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sep. Mar	14%	1079

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance.	May-Oct	25	920
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing'	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	Mar-Sep.	5
Bo Dying and M. Co	..	30	720
Bombay United ..	May-Nov	25	527½
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	265
Central India ..	May-Nov	55	2,070
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	685
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	805
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,485
Coronation Mills ..	Mar

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The last six days have proved the most disastorus of the season to Kent. They still lead in the race for the Country Championship but the margin which now divides them from Yorkshire is nothing like so convincing as it was a week ago. A draw in which they lost on the first innings to Nottingham at Canterbury and in innings defeat at the Oval, by Surrey, has caused a decided slump in "White Horse" stock.

They were distinctly unfortunate in the Nottingham match. Almost entirely through Lee (63) A. W. Carr (58) John Gunn (55) and Payton (65) Notts ran up the respectable total of 308. D. W. Carr (5 for 116) and Blythe (3 for 66) were comparatively ineffective. Kent replied with 294, for which they had chiefly to thank Hardinge (79) Jas. Seymour (67) and Wooley (50). Wass (7 for 113) bowled finely. Considerable rain fell after this, and the wicket became perfectly "blythe" and five Notts' wickets fell for 28 when a heavy thunderstorm put further play out of the question. Blythe took 4 for 14 and was practically unplayable.

The only excuse that can be urged on behalf of Kent in the Surrey match is that through injuries Humphreys was unable to bat in their second innings and D. W. Carr was practically a passenger as far as bowling was concerned. Kent were anything but the dashing Kent as the public imagine them. There was practically no excuse for their failure in the first innings. Only E. W. Dillon (33) and A. P. Day (35) shaped like members of a prospective championship team, and the whole side were out for a paltry 102. With the exception of Dillon and Day none of them could do anything with the fast bowling of Hitch, who accomplished one of the best performances of his career by taking 8 for 48.

Surrey showed that there was nothing wrong with the wicket by knocking up 480. Hobbs made 115 of these, Goatly 76, M. C. Bird 55, Harrison 54 and Strudwick 46. The Kent bowlers were entirely innocuous. Dillon and Day were again the heroes of Kent's second innings. The old Rugebein made 135 by splendid cricket and Day played well for 63. Hardinge (42) Huish (27) and Hubble (25) were the only others to stand up to Hitch and Kirk. The innings closed for 338 and Kent sustained their third defeat of the season by an innings and 40 runs.

Another big batting performance was put up by Middlesex at Eastbourne on Thursday. They increased their score of 431 to 473. Sussex could only make 227 in reply, Vine (51) and Jupp (56) being top scorers. J. W. Hearne followed up his splendid innings of 139 by taking seven wickets for 91. Sussex did even worse in their second innings, Tarrant this time being the destroying angel. His seven for 41 was a fine performance. H. L. Wilson (33) and the Captain H. P. Chaplain (30) were the only two to offer any sort of resistance. The side were out for 109, and Middlesex won by an innings and 137.

Thursday's play left the game between Somerest and Hampsire at Taunton fairly even. Hampshire had scored 123 to the 149 of Somerset. A very different complexion was put on the game by Hampshire's second innings. By consistent scoring they made 452, and Somerest were left to get 427. Philip Mead was top scorer with 97. Newman made 68 not out, H. C. McDonnell 76, and Bowell and Brown 47 each. Somerset collapsed completely before the bowling of Nefan (6 for 30) and were all out for 77, leaving Hampshire victorious by 349. Only P. R. Johnson (28) Hyman (25) and M. P. Bajana (16) reached double figures. It should, however, be said that J. Daniell and E. S. M. Poyntz were unable to bat owing to injuries.

Essex at Leyton made a poor show against Northamtonshire and were beaten by an innings and 139. Northampton increased their Thursday's total of 352 for six to 476. W. H. Denton, who was then 172 not out, was at the finish 230 not out. This is his record score in first-class cricket and a long way the highest scored by an amateur this season. Essex fared badly before the bowling of Thompson (5 for 90) and Smith (3 for 24). Percy Perrin played a good innings of 50 and Freeman made 32, but no one else gave them any support and the side were out for 148. Following on in a minority of 328, Russell and Fane gave them a splendid start. Russell made 44 and Fane 105 out of the ultimate total of 189, not a single batsman of the others reaching double figures. Wells (6 for 63) and Thompson (3 for 22) were irresistible and Northampton won by an innings and 139.

Gloucestershire defeated Worcestershire by 129 at Cheltenham. In reply to Gloucestershire's first innings of 237, Worcestershire made 222, of which Bowley was responsible for the large proportion of 93. Chester made 35, Collier 30 and H. K. Foster 22. Gange took 5 for 95. C. S. Barnett again showed wonderful defence when Gloucestershire went in a second time and carried his bat through the innings for 62. Langdon made 48 and Dipper 30, and the side were out for 235, leaving Worcestershire with 251 for victory. They could accomplish only 121 of these, W. B. Burns making 38. Dennett took 4 for 48 and Parker 4 for 10. During the Cheltenham week Barnett scored 248 (twice not out) and was at the wickets altogether for eleven hours and three-quarters.

The match between Warwickshire and Yorkshire at Birmingham was so interfered with by rain that no definite conclusion could be arrived at. After Warwickshire had scored 336, Yorkshire made 369, Rhodes 50, Haigh 99, Kilner 50, Hirst 30, and Booth 30 being the chief scorers. Warwickshire declared in their second innings with the score at 142 for 5, Baker making 45 and Frank Foster 58 (not out) Yorkshire were left with the almost impossible task of getting 110 to win in a little over an hour. It looked as if strange things might happen when Foster bowled Wilson and Haigh in his first over but that was as far as Warwickshire's successes went and no more wickets fell, Yorkshire, at the drawing of stumps having made 64 for two wickets Rhodes being 37 not out and Kilner 21 not out.

In spite of some splendid bowling by Brown who took 8 for 55 in Gloucestershire's second innings Hampshire were defeated at Cheltenham on Tuesday (August 12) by 28 runs. Gloucestershire made 169 in their first innings, the chief feature of which was a brilliant 54 by G. L. Jessop. Newman, the Hants, fast bowler, took 5 for 59. By even scoring—nine men reaching double figures with E. M. Sprot top scorer with 34—Hampshire totalled 196. Dennett took 4 for 75, Parker 3 for 37, and Jessop 3 for 67. Gloucestershire could only make 152 in their second innings, of which their captain C. O. H. Sewell was responsible for 56. Left with 126 to win Hampshire with the exception of Sprot (36) failed before the bowling of Parker (3 for 26) Dennett (4 for 46) and Jessop (3 for 23).

Surrey have struck a good patch just now, and on Saturday (August 9) they defeated Leicestershire at Leicester by 251 runs. Batting first Surrey made 246. Hitch's wonderful bowling (8 for 44) was altogether too much for Leicestershire, who were skittled out for 93, Coe (40 not out) being the only one at all able to deal successfully with the fast bowler. The veteran, Tom Hayward, showed that he is still a force in county cricket by scoring a fine 113 in Surrey's second innings. Spring (60) M. C. Bird (36) and Hobbs (34) helped to bring up the total to 328, leaving Leicester with the terrific task of getting 482 to win. They started fairly well. Coe played another good innings of 61, while Lord made 77, but the later batsmen collapsed completely before Bird and Hitch, and the side was out for 230. Hitch took 4 for 91.

Rain caused the game between Derbyshire and Lancashire at Old Trafford to be left drawn on Monday (August 11) greatly in favour of the home side. Thanks to Slater (76) N. M. Hughes-Hallett—the 6ft. 4½ins. Haileybury schoolboy—(32) and Humpshires (not out 36) Derbyshire totalled 211. Three men—John Tyldesley (98) Makepeace (49) and Heap (not out 35)—were almost entirely responsible for Lancashire's reply of 229. In Derbyshire's second innings, Cadman (40) T. Forester (42) and Root (42) were the only men to deal at all successfully with Dean's bowling, and they were all out for 167. Dean, who took 5 for 55, completed his 100 wickets for the season and Huddleston (4 for 43) also achieved his century of wickets for the first time in his career. Lancashire were left with the impossible task of getting 150 runs in 40 minutes and when stumps were drawn the score was 34 for 1. Lieutenant F. R. R. Brooke, who played so well for the northern county last year turned out for them on this occasion, for the first time this season.

The most remarkable performance of the week so far has been that of Notts, who at Trent Bridge scored 507 before declaring for the loss of only three wickets. Of this total Lee, who first played last season, made 200 not out and A. W Carr 169. Together they added 333 for the second wicket—a record only beaten six times before. Leicestershire failed badly and were all out for 143. Following on 364 behind they did a little better by totalling 238 and were beaten by an innings and 126. Coe (not out (79) did his best with feeble support.

With things going against them at one time Yorkshire finally gained a brilliant victory over Middlesex by three wickets at Sheffield. Major Booth was chiefly responsible for this by taking 8 for 86 in the second innings of Middlesex. Thanks to S. H. Saville (44) Tarrant (77) and P. F. Warner (34) Middlesex made 247. It was largely owing to Kilner (94) that Yorkshire were able to come within two of this total. Saville (30), J. W. Hearne (62) and P. F. Warner (37) were the only Middlesex batsmen to deal effectively with Booth when Middlesex went in a second time, and the side were out for 180. B. B. Wilson (39) and Rhodes (not out 86) gave Yorkshire a good start, but there was a subsequent collapse, and it was only the consumate steadiness for Rhodes which saved the situation for Yorkshire.

A. H. Lang, the Cambridge wicket-keeper, was the hero of the Somerset-Sussex match at Eastbourne. Sussex required 268 runs to win in their last innings, and thanks to Lang (141) and A. E. Relf (59) they accomplished this for the loss of only five wickets. Sussex had had all the worst of the first innings, for against Somerset's 222 they could only make 129. P. R. Johnson (100) and Hyman (35) gave the western county a splendid start, but no one else supported them. Only H. L. Wilson (40) and H. P. Chaplin (53) did themselves justice for Sussex. For Somerset Bridges took 7 for 41 and J. C. White 3 for 39. Only Braund (62) R. E. Hancock (34) and Robson (33) offered any sort of resistance to the leg-breaks of Vine (5 for 33) when Somerset went in a second time, and they were all out for 174, leaving the southerners to get 268 to win.

After the dolorous happenings at the hands of Notts and Surrey, Kent were opposed by easier game when they met Somerset at Taunton on Thursday (August 14). They ceasly do look like winning this match, for against the 221 they managed (Hubble 40 and Jennings 33 and six others double figures) Somerset collapsed before the bowling of Fielder and at the call of time, had scored only 76 for the loss of 9 wickets. The redeeming feature of the match from the Western point of view was the wonderful form of the 52-year old A .E. Newton, who caught four Kent batsmen and stumped one. Bridges for Somerset bowled exceedingly well, his 6 for 44 representing fine work.

The summary way in which Surrey had treated Kent, evidently inspired a vast feeling of respect in the bosoms of Yorkshire at the Oval. They withstood the Surrey attack alright but took the whole day to score 301 for 6 wickets. Rhodes made 90, B. B. Wilson 55 and Hirst, who was the liveliest of the lot, 57.

The illness of P. F. Warner, twenty minutes after the game had been started between Lancashire and Middlesex at Liverpool, cast somewhat of a gloom over the proceedings. By the courtesy of the Lancashire captain, A. H. Hornby, Lee was allowed to take Warner's place. The weather was bad and during the limited time that was possible for play, Lancashire did themselves well by scoring 194 for the loss of only two wickets A. H. Hornby made 78 and Makepeace 76.

A stubborn innings of 75 by Vine, which occupied a terribly long time, worried the Hampshire bowlers at Southampton and was largely responsible for Sussex' total of 300. H. P. Chaplin, 65, Jupp 50 not out and Vincett, 41, also did well.

One of the brightest innings of the season was played by G. N. Foster, on behalf of Worcestershire against Leicestershire at Worcester. This was only his second appearance in county cricket this season; he did not appear for Worcestershire at all last season—and he made his runs in two hours and twenty minutes, without a chance. All the home team were in a joyous mood and so the total reached 463, H. K. Foster making 88, and Cuffe, 86. In the few minutes left for play, Leicester scored 5 without loss.

Chiefly owing to a fine 102 by Dipper—his third century of the season—Gloucestershire totalled 328 against Warwickshire at Cheltenham. Smith, 56; Parker, 49; and F. B. Roberts, 39; also contributed materially Warwickshire had made 34 for the loss of their wicket-keeper, E. J. Smith when stumps were drawn.

Albert Relf has accepted the invitation to go to South Africa with the M. C. C. Team. The other players who have so far agreed to go are, F. L. Fane, Rhodes, J. W. Hearne, F. E. Woolley, J. Hobbs, Philip Mead, Major Booth and H. Strudwick.

How the counties stood in the championship on Thursday morning last (August 14) is shown by the following table:—

	P.	W.	L.	Won 1st Inn.	Lost 1st Inn.	Pts. possible.	Pts. obt'ned	Per cent age
Kent	22	16	3	2	1	110	87	79.09
Yorkshire	24	14	4	4	2	120	84	70.00
Northants	19	11	3	1	4	95	62	65.26
Surrey	20	11	3	2	4	100	65	65.00
Middlesex	15	6	3	4	2	75	44	58.66
Notts	18	8	4	2	4	90	50	55.55
Warwickshire	19	7	8	2	2	95	43	45.26
Gloucestershire	18	7	8	1	2	90	40	44.44
Lancashire	23	6	10	7	0	115	51	44.34
Sussex	23	7	9	4	3	115	50	43.48
Hampshire	20	4	10	2	4	100	30	30.00
Derbyshire	16	3	9	2	2	80	23	28.75
Worcestershire	14	3	8	1	2	70	20	28.57
Essex	16	2	8	2	4	80	20	25.00
Somerset	13	2	9	2	0	65	16	24.61
Leicestershire	18	3	11	1	3	90	21	23.33

POLO.

Swillington qualified to meet the Tigers in the final of the Rugby challenge Cup by scoring a somewhat surprising 5—3 victory over the Old Cantabs on Thursday. The final was played on Saturday (August 9) and again Swillington won, after an intensely exciting game by 8 to 7. The winners were represented by Mr. G. H. Phipps-Hornby, Sir C. B. Lowther, Mr. C. D. Miller and Mr. P. W. Nickallas while Count de Madre, Mr. H. G. M. Railston, Capt. Weinhalt and Capt. Cheape appeared for the Tigers. Swilington may well be proud of themselves.

The Tigers again turned out to meet Hillmorton who had a start of 4 goals in the Junior Tournament and again met with defeat, this time by 10 to 5.

The final tie of the Senior Tournament of the North Staffordshire Polo Club was played at Stone on Saturday also. The finalists were Hilderstone and Clitheroe, the latter of whom received 3 goals start. At the end of the sixth period, Clitheroe were leading by 9 to 5, but Hilderstone then put in a great effort and just got home by 10 to 9.

The tournament in connection with the All-England Military Cup started at the Curragh on Monday last (August 11) when the 16th Lancers gained an easy victory over the 4th Hussars by 9 to 1.

The final of the Grammont Cup at Deauville resulted in a win for Madrid over the Red Devils by 8 to 6.

LAWN TENNIS.

Many people have been wondering what has been happening to that famous lawn tennis player M. J. G. Ritchie. Year after year he has been a prominent figure at all the leading tournaments. This year his name has been completely missing until the occasion of the tournament at Exmouth, when he was beaten in the final of the men's singles by E. R. Allen.

Ritchie, who is well over forty, has been in the forefront of British players for many years. The fact that he has two victories to his credit over the incomparable H. L. Doherty, will always give him a place in the game. In 1909 he had the championship in his grasp at Wimbledon. He had worked his way into the challenge round where he was opposed by the holder, A. W. Gore. The game stood at two sets and two games in the third set in Ritchie's favour. Becoming over-confident he slowed up. Gore is an indomitable little fighter, and at last began to get in his one real stroke—the drive. Ritchie could never recover his grip and lost the championship by three sets to two. In partnership with A. F. Wilding, however, he has twice won the doubles championship.

Ritchie's greatest service to lawn tennis has been in connection with his missionary work on the Continent. At a time when the Continental player was regarded by Englishmen with contemptuous tolerance, Ritchie journeyed into many lands playing lawn tennis of which the inhabitants had never dreamt. Though they may not know it, the many brilliant young Continental players who are now threatening our supremacy owe almost all that they are to the spade work of M. J. G. Ritchie.

The other events at Exmouth went as follows:—Men's Doubles: H. R. Fussell and A. Wallis Myers beat E R. and C. G. Allen (6—3, 6—4) Mixed Doubles: Wallis Myers and Mrs. Satterthwaite beat Fussell and Mrs. O'Neill (7—5, 1—6, 8—6) Ladies' Open Singles Mrs. Satterthwaite beat Mrs. O'Neill (6—4, 6—4).

C. O. Tuckey, who is master at Charterhouse and cannot, consequently, play until late in the season, retained his title of championship of Hampshire at Bournemouth by defeating G. A. Thomas in the final by 8—6, 2—6, 6—4 and in the men's doubles of which, with G. E. Evered he is also the holder, he was again successful, A. L. Bentley and C. Hartley going down before them in the final by 6—4, 7—9, 6—4. His successes did not end here for with his wife, he devided the mixed doubles with L. S. Lee and Miss B. M. S. Lee. Mrs. Hannam also retained her title in the ladies' event, Mrs. Tuckey going down before her by 8—6, 6—0, while Mrs. Tuckey and Mrs. Hannam won the ladies' doubles against Miss E. Nash and Miss F. Nash by 6—1, 6—2.

SWIMMING.

G. J. Hatfield, of Middlesbrough, again won the quarter-mile salt water championship of England at Plymouth on Wednesday (August 13). He got off well, and using the trudgeon throughout, kept the lead though hard pressed by F. E. Giles of the City of London Police. Hatfield won in 5mins. 43secs., Giles time being 5mins. 52secs.

GOLF.

For the third time in his career Lionel Munn, of the Royal Dublin Club, won the Irish amateur golf championship on Saturday (August 9) at Portmarnock. His opponent in the final was Captain Henry Boyd, of the Home Club, and playing magnificent golf the holder won by six up and five to play.

A new record for the old course at St. Andrews was set up on Saturday by the veteran Andrew Kirkaldy, who went round in the remarkable score of 68. His approaching and putting were practically perfect, and he only made one mistake, droping a stroke at the thirteenth hole. His figures were:—Out: 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3—32. Home: 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 4, 3, 5, 4—36.

A remarkable performance was accomplished by Laurence Ayton, a young Scottish international professional attached to the Bishop Stortford Golf Club, over the Royal West Norfolk course at Brancaster. Playing in a four-ball match with three other perfessiona's, Ayton went round in 64, the previous best made by King, the local professional, being 69. The performance is all the more remarkable inasmuch as the course has been considerably lengthened since King made his record.

DANGER IN EUGENICS.

FORBIDDEN MARRIAGE AND ARTS

Professor Bateson, delivering the general address on heredity before the International Congress of Medicine, uttered a warning says the "Daily News," against the excesses of the eugenist cult, which was backed up by Sir Thomas Barlow, the great physician.

"I think," said the professor, "that we ought to express our sympathy with those who have been putting through our Parliament lately the Mental Deficiency Bill. But it is one thing to check by a measure of this sort the reproduction of the hopelessly defective and quite another to organise the wholesale tampering with the structure of society such as will follow if any marriage not regarded by officials as genetic is liable to prohibition.

"We do not know anything about the genetics of most qualities which are valuable to society. We know almost nothing, for example, of the genetics of the artistic faculties, and I wonder sometimes how the arts would prosper in a community where the marriage which was not acceptable to the civic authority was prohibited."

At the same time Professor Bateson laid stress on the enormous importance of a close study of heredity, which he believes must in the future influence the course of human thought in a very important way, and may also be found to influence human conduct.

Sir Thomas Barlow asked everyone to remember that we are standing only on the threshold of this subject which may prove most momentous.

"But," he went on, "I do most fervently hope that the note of sanity in Mr. Bateson's address may be taken very much to heart. If once these extravagant attempts are made to put theories into concrete practice we may land ourselves in very great disaster. For heaven's sake let us study the natural history of disease in its various relationships and wait before we attempt to put legislation into force.

"The Mental Deficiency Bill goes without saying; it needs no argument at all. And one of its great advantages will be that the spirit of conscientious and industrious inquiry will spread and bring forth beneficial fruit for future generations."

A NEW SEASIDE DISEASE.

"Photophthalmia" is the name of a new seaside disease discovered by Dr. J. H. Parsons, of London.

It is an inflamed condition of the eye caused by excessive exposure to sunlight reflected from the surface of the sea, and can also be caused by similar reflection from the surface of snow.

Other ways to get "photophthalmia" are to expose the eye to the rays from naked arc lamps, metallic filament lamps, metallic filament lamps, mercury vapour lamps, and Finsen lamps.

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POONA RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

A CHASER COMES TO GRIEF.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

There was a better attendance for the Sixth Extra meeting than the fifth, but nevertheless was not large and the amount of money speculated was moderate. The actual racing was poor, by no means as good as usual, and it would not be at all surprising if more than one enquiry into the race before we race again. Of the last race was there a real favourite to put up with, and jockeys' chances were well divided; Ruiz being the only one to score more than once, Mr. Brown again failing on the alternate day. In the steeplechase there was a fall, resulting in the death of "J. P.," who fell just when he was putting in his run at the three furlongs and seemed sure of a place. Landing on his head, he did not move again and was found to have broken his neck. He was a fairly young Australian gelding and might have done well for Mr. Hannygton, who has met with some success as an owner and rider on the Madras side

A big field of fifteen went out for the first event, a poor class being maidens, Ata Allah and Hushtesar carrying most of but little money invested. Neither could stay, though Mushtesar promised till a furlong from home. Afzur Jung ran much below what his previous run suggested and Sadil Malik and Iron Chest, who has been so well spoken of but can never shew himself to be of much use, passed him only to find German Silver too good. The winner most have come on a good deal, as he promised to do at the end of Bombay.

GARRISON PLATE.

The Garrison Plate, a closed race, followed and Mr. Crawford further proved what a strong hand he holds, in such events. Miss Drake was the pick from True Good, who three years ago was entitled to be considered class and recently shewed form in Secunderabad, and Portland, Lad. As last time, Hill took Portland Lad at once to the front and had such a commanding lead that it seemed improbable that he would be caught. Previous remarks about Miss Drake hold good, as she had nothing in hand for the finish, but Lady Anne is more of a stayer. As they entered the straight, Mr. Crawford, junior, saw the necessity, of making up ground fast and, riding the mare out very well with his hands, he eventually got there rather cleverly as Hill appeared to give up hope of staving off the challenge. Considering her weight, the Winner must be good, emulating the example of two full brothers, who have earned brackets at Home this year. Well patronised as these events are by owners, there is still a marked reluctance on the part of the public to bet on them. The reason may perhaps be found in the fact that some of the runners are unknown quantities and that they get no lead; the bulk of the money going on at the last moment.

STAGERS' PLATE.

Under similar conditions, the Strangers' Plate was not a great race and the favourite again failed, Sir Edward being the one on his recent win. He was in a nice position in the straight, but could make no impression on Sidick who won very easily though he never before suggested being able to stay, and Amood, who met the favourite at two stone difference from the time the latter beat him in Secunderabad. The disappointment was Little King, who should have been right up with them but was nowhere and must be considered to have gone right off. Both Rockbarton and Prince Charlie, two years ago Army Cup winners, appear to be coming on.

AUGUST PLATE.

Though comparatively small fields started, the August Plate was the most important event. Only six went for the first division, Hilarity a hot favourite from Bombastic, who could not be at once dropped enough to really have a good chance. Her first run saw Tartania give promise by making the pace a warm one for five furlongs. Till then Hilarity and Punt were together, but here the latter went away to win with ridiculous ease, his ears pricked and mouth open. The remark about Bombastic did not hold good with regard to the winner, with whom the handicapper was unwise to be so lenient despite his recent very poor showing. It was a great reverse of form, but nevertheless produced no big dividend. Mayfowl looked very well, both on the race book cover and in the Paddock, and after running a clear last came with a dash to deadheat with Bombastic behind Hilarity.

In the Second Division out of eight Canberra was a hot favourite, and, ridden a much more patient race than last time, under no mistake. The extra furlong certainly suited him better than it did Vic's Pride, but he would have beaten the waler had the race been two furlongs shorter, which proves last week's remark to be correct. These two followed Lord Reay for six furlongs, but at the distance Vic's Pride shot his bolt and left old Vancouver to get up on the inside and beat Bambino. Here, as in several instances, place money was very bad.

Comfortably as the last was won, the Steeplechase resulted in an easier win this time with a field of nine. Badly as he jumped last time, Better Luck was so well treated that he was made favourite, though a steady run of Off Side brought him almost equal at the end with Terra Firma close. Wisely enough, Terra Firma was allowed to run on more till his first freshness had worn off, when he was eased and closely attended by Off Side, next being Utopian, Better Luck, Rob Roy and Bulloo. Several changes took place amongst the last four at intervals, Deputy coming up to them on taking the water a second time. The front two, however, kept their places for a mile and a half. Terra Firma did not jump perfectly, and hit the one at the mile post rather hard, it being here that Off Side outjumped him and then went clean away by about eight lengths, Utopian also passing Terra Firma with Bulloo and J. P. close. The last two went after the leader half a mile from home, and J. P. was second when at the jump opposite the three furlongs he came down. Terra Firma, for the first time, kept his feet, but though he repassed Utopian he could not catch Bulloo, who in turn could not even extend Off Side. J. P. had broken his neck, but Scott, his rider, was uninjured Behind Idle, the other three came in at intervals of about a furlong each. Better Luck, was going very well for a time, but as the blood poured from his nostrils with a broken blood-vessel, he was eased up. Martha did not start, but she and Off Side should be a good match at level weights.

ARAB PLATE.

Though Tajilmulook and Thank You did not start, the mile and a half for Arabs was interesting with Nakib and Thulfha best fancied in a field of ten. For five furlongs Nakib was allowed to run on in the lead, then Young Salanic and Last Chance set a quite fast enough pace, but the grey was never allowed to lose a nice position, Ruiz cleverly securing a good run all the way. At the bond Money Gold and Sir Knight promised to make a race of it between them but then Thulfha caught them outside. Just as he looked like the winner Nakib was seen still to be reckoned with on the rails, and the latter proved that he had something yet in hand when passing the post. Real Gold, Purity and Money Gold all had to be held at the post and caused a deal of delay. Purity is particularly bad, and twisting his ear is not calculated to improve his temper as he is a youngster and may in time be coaxed out of his fractiousness.

THE PONY RACE.

It was in the pony race that the upset occurred, Ream, Kimberley and Zaki Pasha about equal favourites, but the last named the only one even to place. He made most of the running, was passed by Ream and repassed him only to be left standing by Kaharaman. Brown rode far from his best race on Ream after leading and looking round like a winner, the winner returned Rs. 253, as was right on his recent form, and Zoolphokarr and Polish probably needed the run. Zaki Pasha was a sound buy out of a Selling Race when beaten by Jawan in Bombay, but Salisbury has gone back and Minerva has either had enough already or got a bad run.

DETAILS.

THE MOSUL PLATE!

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs.

Distance:—1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass's GERMAN SILVER 8-7 ..... Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S's IRON CHEST 8-12 ..... Brown 2
Capt. S. S. Hayne's SADIL MALIK 7-4 ..... McStone 3
Mr. A. R. Tahar's AFZUR JUNG 9-2 ..... Pratt 4

Also Ran:—Black Fish (late Zoohai) 9-5, Good Success 9-2, Jesoor 8-4, Langford 8-4, Makbul 8-4, Ringleader 8-4, Mushtesar 8-4, Ata Allah 8-1, Khedavi Miseer 7-12, Bund Garden 7-1 carried 7-6, Malabar 6-10.

Betting:—There seemed to be little anxiety to bet at all, Ata Allah favourite till later on Mushtesar equalled him, Iron Chest, German Silver and Good Success some money.

The Race:—Afzur Jung was quickest away, then Mushtesar and Ata Allah passed him for Bund Garden to then come up between them. Nearing the turn, Sadil Malik came up and Bund Garden was done with, Ata Allah also soon after. Once in the straight Mushtesar was level with Sadil Malik, Iron Chest close up outside. Later Mushtesar dropped back and a good race ensued with German Silver putting in a run on the extreme outside, he eventually winning rather cleverly by a head, a quarter of a length next and a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1min. 56⅕secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 71 for a win, Rs. 32-8, 27 and 78 for places.
(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE GARRISON PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses.

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Mr. J. Crawford's LADY ANNE 11-7 .....Mr. J. H. Crawford 1
Mr. W. Priestley's PORTLAND LAD 9-10 carried 10-3 .....Hill 2
Capts D. French and A. W. Molony's MISS DRAKE 10-1 ..... Capt. O'B. Butler 3
Capt. Monteith and Messrs. Greenshields and Eeles's PEWTER 8-1 carried 8-8 .....Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—Beroll 11-0, Highwood 10-12, True Gold 10-10, Sholto 10-0, Roselea 9-12 carried 10-3.

Betting:—Miss Drake opened up a warm favourite with only fair betting, True Gold and Portland Lad equal next from Lady Anne and Highwood.

The Race:—Miss Drake was first away, but soon passed by Portland Lad, who took a four length lead, True Gold close third with Lady Anne next. At the half mile Lady Anne ran second with Pewter closing up to Miss Drake. In the straight Portland Lad was still a couple of lengths clear when Lady Anne was driven along. Miss Drake made up ground, but not fast enough, whereas Lady Anne caught the leader near the stand and had him well beaten by a length, half a length between second and third and same between third and fourth.

Time:—1min. 34secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 106 on the winner, Rs. 18-8, 14 and 12 on places.
(Winner trained by F. W. Fletcher.)

THE STRANGERS' PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under.

Distance:—1 mile.

Mr. J. R. W. Grove's SIDICK 9-5 ..... Capt. Beaumont 1
Mr. D'Arcy's AMOOD 8-7 carried 9-0 .....Southall 2
Capt. H. Meynell's SIR EDWARD 10-9 .....Owner 3
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT 9-9 carried 10-2 .....Hill 4

Also Ran:—Prince Charlie 10-9, Aden 10-0 carried 10-7, Rockbarton 9-9, Little King 8-12 carried 9-5, Sadee Beg 8-10.

Betting:—A sound favourite was Sir Edward with Little King next, Amood, Sidick and Longboat following. Poor betting.

The Race:—From a good start, Rockbarton led out from Prince Charlie and Aden, then Little King ran up close to the leader with Sidick passing Aden. At the bend Rockbarton was done, Longboat having put in a run led gave way to Sidick on the rails with Amood outside him and Sir Edward just behind. From now Sidick had the race in hand and won comfortably by two lengths, same between next two and three lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins.

Totalisator paid Rs. 52 on the winner, Rs. 15-8, 17 and 13-8 on the places.

(Winner trained privately.)

THE AUGUST PLATE. Division II.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses.

Distance:—1 mile.

Zemindar of Nazergunj's CANBERRA 8-12 .....Ferguson 1
Mr. T. Harrison's VANCOUVER 6-0 .....Harrison 2
Mr. J. Crawford's BAMBINO 9-1 ..... Bullock 3
Zemindar of Sivagiri's VIC'S PRIDE 7-5 .....Vincent 4

Also Ran:—Royal Scotland 9-12, Picnic 9-9, Lord Reay 7-8, Silver Memory 7-2 carried 7-4.

Betting:—Nothing really in the betting but Canberra, next being Vic's Pride and Picnic.

The Race:—Canberra jumped out in front, but then gave way to Lord Reay, who led by nearly six lengths after two furlongs, Vic's Pride a close third and Bambinb next. They began to close on the leader from the half mile, Canberra and Vic's Pride together with Bambino ahead of Vancouver. At the turn a good race was promised, but at the distance Vic's Pride had shot his bolt and neither Bambino outside or Vanconver on the rails could catch Canberra, who won not very easily, by a length and a quarter, a length between second and third and a quarter of a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 45 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 17-8 on the winner, Rs. 12, 16-8 and 12-8 on places.

(Winner trained by T. Ferguson.)

THE DALHOUSIE PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses.

Distance:—About 2¼ miles.

Capt. Colmore's OFF SIDE 11-10 ..... Capt. O'B. Butler 1
Mr. Eeles's BULLOO 10-10 ...Capt. Anderson 2
Mr. J. L. Fagan's TERRA FIRMA 11-7 .....Capt. Jackson 3
Mr. Lush Wilson's UTOPIAN 11-8 ..... Owner 4

Also Ran:—Idle 11-10, J. P. 11-3 carried 11-10 (fell), Deputy 10-10 carried 10-11, Better Luck, 10-4 carried 10-11, Rob Roy 9-10 carried 9-13.

Betting:—Better Luck was favourite without very much money on, Off Side a very close second from Terra Firma and some for Bulloo.

The Race:—They were sent away well together with Terra Firma slightly in front, Off Side, Utopian and Better Luck following him over the water. At the seven furlongs Rob Roy ran up third from Bulloo, Better Luck and Utopian. The half mile saw Rob Roy drop back again, Utopian and Bulloo passing him. As they came over the water again Deputy come up fourth in front of Bulloo, then a long gap with Idle leading the rest. Off Side went to the front at the mile, and a furlong later Utopian also passed Terra Firma, with Deputy, Bulloo and J. P. following; Off Side eight lengths ahead at the seven furlongs. At the half those behind him were in a bunch, then Bulloo and J. P. went in pursuit, the latter being second at the three furlongs, but here he came down. Bulloo was thus second in front of Utopian and Terra Firma, and the race was practically over. Off Side won easily by five lengths, three between second and third and four between third and fourth. Idle about eight lengths away, a distance in front of Deputy, who distanced Rob Roy, who trotted in, as also did Better Luck nearly the distance further back.

Time:—6mins. 6secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 32-8 on the winner, Rs. 18, 18 and 20-8 for places.

(Winner trained by E. C. Ramshaw.)

THE LANOVLA PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs.

Distance:—1¼ miles.

Messrs. Ali bin Talib and M. Goculdass's NAKIB 8-12 .....Ruiz 1
Mr. J. M. Mistry's THULFHA 8-0 ..... Brown 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD 8-8 .....Ferguson 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT 8-9 .....Digby 4

Also Ran:—Real Gold 8-5, Lord Durnam 8-4, Purity 8-4, Terror 7-12, Young Salanic 7-12, Last Chance 6-0.

Betting:—Nakib was quite a hot favourite with Thulfha easy next, then Purity, Money Gold and Sir Knight.

The Race:—Purity, Real Gold and Money Gold delayed the start, which eventully was good, Nakib, Thultha and Young Salanic leading Sir Knight with Real Gold outside. At the nine furlongs Real Gold was third and Purity passed Sir Knight. Two furlongs later Young Salanic run up into the lead with Last Chance close on the inside, then Real Gold, Nakib, Thulfha and Purity all close. At the half mile Last Chance led with Purity and Money Gold close to Young Salanic. Money Gold and Sir Knight came up outside the leaders at the turn, Nakib on the inside of them and Thulfha behind. At the distance Thulfha had to come wide, but catching Money Gold looked a winner only to find that Nakib still had a run in him, the latter winning a very nice race by a length and a half, one length next and a length and a quarter between third and fourth.

Time:—2mins. 52½secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 19 on the winner, Rs. 12-8, 14-8 and 17-8 on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE AUGUST PLATE. Division I.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses.

Distance:—1 mile.

H. H. Jam Saheb's PUNT 7-5 ..... Hoyt 1
Mr. Kelso's HILARITY 9-4 ..Hill 2
Mr. R. R. S's. MAYFOWL 9-8 ..... Brown 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's BOMBASTIC 8-8 ..... Ruiz 3

Also Ran:—Gunboat 9-2, Tartania 7-5.

Betting:—Hilarity was a hot favourite from Bombastic, next Punt.

The Race:—Tartania, jumping out in front took a four length lead followed by Hilarity and Punt together, then Bombastic and Gunboat. At the half mile the lead was reduced to two lengths, and at the three furlongs Punt ran up to the leader. He led for home and simply cantered in, Mayfowl finishing fast. Won by five lengths, two and a half lengths between second and third, dead heat for third place.

Time:—1 min. 43 2-5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 49 on the winner, Rs. 17 and 12-8 on places.
(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE NERAL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's KAHARAMAN 7-6 .....Purtoosingh 1
Mr. R. R. S's. ZAKI PASHA 7-2 ..... Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's BRITISH KING 7-4 .....Abbass 3
Mr. R. S. Forage's POLISH 9-2 ..... Pratt 4

Also Ran:—Zoolphokarr 9-9, Master Bill 9-5, Kimberley 8-3, Ream 7-12 carried 7-13, Tofic Pasha 7-11, Minerva 7-10, Sir Satu (late Sinclair) 6-8, Salisbury 6-8.

Betting:—Money was well distributed, Kimberley, Ream and Zaki Pasha about equal favourites from Minerva, Sir Satu, Zoolphokarr and Polish.

The Race:—Zaki Pasha was first away and when they settled down he was followed by Polish, Zoolphokarr, Ream, Minerva and Kaharaman. On the outside, the last named came up to the leader with Ream inside, the three together. Near home Ream was done and Kaharaman going on won easily by three lengths, a neck between each of the next three.

Time:—1min. 22secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 253 on the winner, Rs. 57, 30-8 and 125 on places.
(Winner trained by Succaram.)

RACING CABLE BLUNDERS.

The racing cable blunders arise from the fact that the name of the race is rarely given, it being left to the transcriber to look up the fixture in his "Turf Guide," says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The three names cabled were "McHeath, Highland Chief, Chiselhurst." This was a caulker to the transcriber who never connected it with a race meeting. Cable rates were high in those days, and cable items could not be tossed light-heartedly into the wastepaper basket. Something had to be done, and this is the illuminating bit of intelligence New Zealand newspaper readers had at their breakfast table:—

McHeath, a celebrated Highland chief, has gone on a visit to the ex-Empress Eugenie of the French at Chislehurst.

The topic much in the public mind at the time was the death of the Prince Imperial in South Africa, and the transcriber felt that some kind-hearted chieftain was conveying his sympathy in person.

Several boats which put out to sea from Karachi bound for the Persian Gulf for cargoes of dates before the recent rain have been compelled to come back having jettisoned their cargo and sustained damage on account of boisterous weather and high sea. The date crop is very good this year, the freight is also very much in excess of previous years in consequence of which many vessels have proceeded thither in hopes of securing freight from Busrah.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The second meeting opened amidst ideal weather conditions, the attendance was slightly thinner than usual. Only in two races did the favourites bring home the money piled on them, viz., in the Amateur Pony Hurdle and the Amateur Extra Race.

SECOND PONY HANDICAP, 7 furlongs:—

Mr. Thomas' PUSS 7-6, Crowden ... 1
Mr. Lala Raghobir Prosad's MESALLIANCE 7-8, Southall ... 2
Mr. Burjorjee's HYDER 10-6, Murdison 3

Also Ran:—Encourage 8-3, May Kenley 10-1, Miss Clare 9-8, Moira 7-11, Rupert 7-8.

Betting:—6 to 4 Hyder, threes Puss, fives Mesalliance and May Kenley longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 16, 27 and 14 for places.

The Race:—To a good start Rupert led for a while then Moira took up the running with Puss, Mesalliance and Hyder next. There was no change in the order till near the hospital bend when Puss went up and Hyder followed. Puss won easily by 1¾ lengths, ½ length between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 32 1/5secs.

ELLENBOROUGH STEEPLECHASE, 2 miles:—

Mr. Walker's TOMMY DAW 10-3, McNeilage 1
Messrs. Steele Perkin and James' FRANK 10-12, Mr. Tanner 2
Mr. Evers' CAIMANS TREASURE 10-2, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Chow Chow 10-13, Pepper Carn 9-10.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Chow Chow, fours Tommy Daw and Frank, tens the rest.

Totes. paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 25 and 30 for places.

The Race:—Caimans Treasure was the first to show out followed by Chow Chow and Frank. After the jump opposite the stand Tommy Daw went up to the front followed by Frank. There was no change in the order and Frank failed to get on in terms with the leader who won by 3 lengths, 20 lengths between second and third.

Time:—4mins. and 14secs.

AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP, 1 mile and 3 furlongs; over 6 flights:—

Mr. Ever's WAR CRY 10-11, Owner 1
Mr. Pugh's BLUE BIRD 11-0, Mr. McCall 2
Mr. Arthur's CARTRIDGE 10-4, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Prince Mery 10-3, Northshore 9-6, Dalerman 10-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 on War Cry, fours Prince Mery, Blue Bird and Northshore; longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 12, 15 and 31 for places.

The Race:—War Cry and Blue Bird led together all the way the former wining easily by 2 lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time:—3mins. and 0 4/5secs.

ORIENTAL PLATE, 7 furlongs:—

Capt. Brough's MAHONY BOY 8-8, Williamson 1
Mr. Scott's JON DOIL 8-5, Mr. Evers 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's BRISBY DAME 10-0, C. Bloss ... 3

Also Ran:—Lasso 7-4, King Avondale 10-7, Solomon Slow 9-5, King's Spear 9-7, Miss Clare 8-5, Convent Girl 9-4, Rapin 8-2, Yum Yum 7-10.

Bettings:—Evens Jon Doil, fours Lasso, sixes Mohany Boy, Rapin and King's Spear, longer prices the rest.

Totes. paid Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 21, 15 and 73 for places.

The Race:—Mahoney Boy shot but immediately after the start the rest of the field in a bunch a few lengths off with Jon Doil and Miss Clare last. Jon Doil came with a tremendous dash at the finish but missed the mark by ½ a length, ½ a length between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 31 4/5secs.

BELVEDRE PLATE, 5 furlongs:—

Mr. Lauder's HARENE 8-12, Hardy 1
Col. Desraj Urs' EVA B 7-8, Melsom 2
Mr. Dass' FOUDRETTE 9-13, Murdison 3

Also Ran:—Silver Beacon 7-4, Bonny Boy 9-11, Hughie 9-7, Conclusion 9-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 Foudrette, twos Eva B, fours Silver Beacon, eights Harene and Bonny Boy, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 101 for the win, Rs. 17, 13 and 14 for places.

The Race:—Eva B was left at the start, Foudrette and Harene streaked out to the front. The latter soon established a gap. Eva B came on very well indeed but could not beat her stable companion who won by a half length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 3 3/5secs.

EXTRA AMATEUR HANDICAP, 6 furlongs:—

Mr. Brownell's MASTER MOSTYN 11-10, Mr. Bletsoe 1
Mr. Hunter's BET 10-8, Mr. McCall 2
Mr. Orrs' FOX GLOVE 8-7, Major Winter 3

Also Ran:—Waiter 10-5, Levi 11-6, Harbour Bar 10-5, Phillipano 9-6.

Betting:—5 to 4 Master Mostyn, threes Bet, fours Fox Glove, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 36 for the win, Rs. 12, 13 and 14 for places.

The Race:—Levi was the first to show out with Fox Glove in close attendance, Bet and Mostyn next. Fox Glove next went to the front. The finish was a really good one Master Mostyn just managed to win by a head from Bet, a head between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 19 1/5secs.

CHESS CONGRESS.

BRILLIANT GAME BY MAHOOD IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Competitors in the British chess championship had a busy day at Cheltenham on August 12, as comparatively few of the games in the first round had been completed overnight, and these had to be cleared off during the afternoon says the "Daily News."

The second round was notable for the irregular openings adopted. There was not a single example of such stock lin-s as the Ruy Lopez or the Queen's gambit declined.

Mahood, adopting the Vienna against Gibson, produced a game that should have a good chance of annexing one of the brilliancy prizes that last year's champion, Mr. R. C. Griffith, has offered in connection with the Congress. At the sixteenth move he sacrificed a rook in a deep combination which subsequent analysis showed to be quite sound in all its numerous ramifications, regained his material with interest eleven moves later, and, with the advantage of rook against knight, won the ending without difficulty.

Other results in the championship during the day were: Jacobs beat Gunton, Michell beat Scott, Michell and Hamond drew. Blackburne drew with Gibson, Yates beat Saunders, Mahood beat Jacobs, and Blackburne beat Uber.

In the ladies' championship, Mrs. Goulding gained her second victory at the expense of Mrs. Banting.

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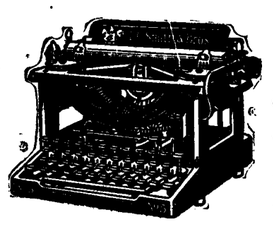

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FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT: FINAL.

ROYAL SCOTS (1) BEAT DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY (0).

A CLOSE STRUGGLE.

MCCABE'S BRILLIANT SHOT.

SCOTS' DETERMINED FINISH.

The twenty-third season of the Rovers' Football tournament came to a close on Saturday when the finalists, the Royal Scots and the Durhams tried conclusions, the result being a popular and well-deserved victory for the Royal Scots by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. Hard and racy forward display, some stout running, a good deal of tricky dodges and dribbles, brilliant defensive work, good sporting football withal, such was in short Saturday's play. The Royal Scots had come through the rough side of the tournament and shown consistent good form and their success was predicted in these columns to which some local scribes had taken exception. Saturday's game was a hard-fought one and any one who understands football will fain admit that it was not blind chance or mysterious luck of war that gave the Royal Scots the palm of victory. It came as a matter of course, the result of better play. Wherein then lay the superiority of the Royal Scots? To all appearances both the Durhams and Royal Scots had a fairly equal share in attack and the defence in each case developed magnificent defensive tactics and made repeated openings for the forward line. Yet the Durhams lost. The superiority of the Royal Scots lay in their better finish and generally speaking they were a little more accurate and methodical in their efforts. In fairness to the beaten team, it must be stated that the Durhams were the only worthy rivals of the redoubtable Royal Scots and had as much of the game as their opponents. Before entering into the details of the game, we should congratulate the popular and indefatigable, Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the W. I. F. A., Messrs. Smart and Elliot for the unique success of the season. They spared no pains to make it a success and the football public of Bombay and the competing teams should be thankful to these energetic officials of the W. I. F. A. whose uniform courtesy and kindness have endeared them to all. Like a referee, the Hon. Secretary of any institution has to forego many pleasures and despite best intentions is made to gulp down a lot of abuse and becomes the victim of misunderstanding. Under such trying circumstances, Messrs. Smart and Elliot have played their parts exceedingly well and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that nothing could have been done better.

The supervision of the game by Quarter-Master Sergeant Ashenhurst, the official referee of the tournament was, on the whole, done fairly well. He is a well-meaning referee who knows all the rules. Beyond this we have nothing to say in the way of praise. His main defect was that he would not or could not, keep pace with the ball nor would he run along the side line for getting a better view of the offside positions of attacking players. This is a quite fair estimate of the refereeing and it will not do to say that a critic must keep quiet on whatever a referee may please to do, because his is a much-abused lot (as the writer of this knows from his personal experience). Fair criticism is certainly within the limits of journalism and those who shut their eyes to facts on sentimental grounds and have nothing but unstinted praise are guilty both of omission and commission.

HOW THEY PLAYED.

It was a capital encounter in which both teams put their best foot forward. Temperament for a big occasion (like the final of a tournament) is a valuable asset and both teams possessed it in a high degree and the game proved to be a clean and close struggle for supremacy in which neither was to be denied. An admirable relationship of the defence with the attack, sturdy defence, a fast and tricky forward play and brilliant headwork—these characterised the operating in the final pursuit of Fortune's sliddery ball and there was hardly a dull moment. It was stirring to watch the remarkable keenness and tenacity with which the contestants fought. The balance of exchanges was fairly even and yet inspite of such a happy combination of common qualities in the play, there was joy in the Royal Scots' camp and sorrow in their opponents.' As already stated the margin of victory just about represents the superiority of the Royal Scots' method crispness and accuracy in the operations. The Durhams put up a gallant fight and though beaten were in no way disgraced. They struggled gamely to the end and retired to the disappointment of their supporters after playing a splendidly open match of an exciting nature replete with brilliant runs and dodges, sturdy defensive work and streanuous forward fighting. The game came in interesting flashes which whetted the appetite of the spectators who lustily cheered for every bit of good play. The Royal Scots won and deservedly too and there need be no cavilling at the result.

The only goal of the evening was scored by MacCabe of the Royal Scots during the second moiety—a glorious single-handed effort—the result of a rocket shot from the extreme right which went into the far corner of the net. He was the shining light in Royal Scots' front line—his coolness alacrity, brilliant dodges and accurate centre passes being highly praiseworthy. The flight of his shot was misjudged by Rennard, the Durham Custodian, who could not be blamed for the goal scored against him.

Where every one played at the top of his form, it is likely to create misconception, if we mention any one or two for particular prominence. But all the same, the criticism of this game will be incomplete, if we fail to mention the brilliant display of half-back play by Dunlop of the Royal Scots and Lobb of the Durhams. Both kept up the forwards and fell back to defend time and again and by their judicious passes, intercepting tactics and magnificent headers, they repeatedly thrust themselves into prominence and those who understand the balance of attack and defence in football will readily admit that they were the main pivots of strength for their respective sides both in attack and defence.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Two minutes after the advertised time, the Durhams took the field, followed by the Royal Scots, loudly cheered by their respective supporters.

The opening operations saw the combatants struggling in mid-field until Hannett, the Durham centre forward, leading an aggressive movement, sent behind. From the goalkick the left extreme of the Scots, Thompson, attempted a run through, but Dearlove intercepted. Dunlop put Hastie in possession with a pretty header. The latter made a run down the field, but could not stay it from going outside. The Scots now gathered themselves together and inaugurated an ugly rush, but Lobb coming to the rescue, drove with a powerful kick to touch. The Durhams now asserted themselves, and McNally getting possession, made a long pass to centre, which was neutralised by Hile heading out to touch. Hannett, the Durham centre forward, got possession from the throw in, but capped his dangerous dribble with a shot that went woefully wide. From the goal kick, a fine passing bout was indulged in by the Durham five, supported by the centre-half, and Race securing possession centered nicely, but Ramsay headed outside. The superior heading and kicking of the Royal Scots' backs became manifest at this stage. An outburst by the Durham right extreme, Stead, put Hannett in possession, but the Scots' backs cleared at the expense of a corner. Thompson cleared, with a powerful kick, which the left extreme kicking up, sent to France, who was ruled off-side. Mid-field play followed until a pass from Hastie to McCabe, saw the latter send behind with a tall kick. The Scots returned to the attack from the goal kick, but Franc's shot went wide of the mark. The short accurate passing of the Scots showed in brilliant contrast to the desultory, if more energetic, long passes of the Durhams. The latter, however, occasionally burst out brilliantly, and a passing movement on the part of their forwards looked dangerous. Smith, however, nipped in with a powerful kick, which saw McCabe at the other end almost on the goal, but was penalised for hands. From the "free," Race securing sent to Hannett who, however, could not make any headway. Exchanges ruled even for sometime. A sally by the Durhams looked dangerous, but Thompson clearing, gave to his left extreme, who sprinted down, but centered wild. The ball was finding touch frequently at mid-field at this stage. The Durhams now asserted themselves, but needless dallying spoilt their chances. A fine passing bout by the front line of the D. L. I. looked dangerous, but Hall canoned clear. The Royal Scots now indulged in a beautiful passing movement, Hastie securing gave to Thompson, who gave to Francis, who gave to Hastie. The last named, however, sent his shot wide of the mark. The Scot returned to the attack, and the right half, Watson, and Smith, checking the repulse, put their forwards again in possession, and the effects of another fine passing movement was spoilt by unnecessary dallying with the ball, when fifteen or twenty yards from the goal, frustrating their chances on more than one occasion. The Durhams now had an opening, Hannett gave to Stead the speedy right winger, who ran down, dogged Hile, but sent outside. The half back line of both teams again came into prominence both in attack and defence, the ball being confined to mid-field. The game grew in a large measure colourless, comparitively, at this stage, till McCabe, the young and confident right wing of the Scots, sprinting down, centered dangerously, but Beven saved driving to touch. McCabe was again responsible for a pretty centre, which Beven likewise cleared, putting his forwards in possession, who carried the leather into the opposing territory. Their long wing to wing passes, however gave the defence of the Scots the opportunity of neuteralising their efforts. Hile was penalised for tackling behind, but succeeded in sending the "free" out to touch. The ball being transferred to the other extremity, McCabe was ruled off-side near the left corner flag of the Durham half. The Scots centre forward, Hastie, now had his greatest opportunity in the match, but Rennard drove out just in the nick of time. The Durhams now attacked but Smith cleared with a powerful kick which went over the stands on to Queen's Road. Hands against Dunlop again placed the Scots citadel in danger, but the free sailed harmlessly by the upright. McCabe was again applauded for a fine doggy run, resulting in a long rocket shot, which Rennard cleared. The Durhams, carrying the leather to the other end, Rice took a long shot, which went wide. A little later the same player centered along the ground dangerously, but the Scots goal-keep nipped in and sent to touch. The Durhams were pressing at the call of half time. The score sheet was blank, neither team evidencing marked superiority.

SCORES: NIL.

The second half opened in dramatic fashion. Before the game was two minutes old, the Scots attacked, and McCabe received a wing to wing pass, about ten yards from the left corner flag of the Durhams defence. He drove at the goal and the ball taking a twist, displaced the cross-bar in entering the net, completely beating Rennard.

ROYAL SCOTS 1
DURHAMS L. I..... 0

After the temporary cessation of hostilities, necessitated by the replacing of the crossbar, the Scots attacked again and Rennard had to handle a stiff shot by France. A foul against Dearlove saw Smith take the "Free," which he sent wide behind. Dunlop and his vis-a-vis, Lobb, again came into prominence by their deliful attack and defence movements. France again attempted a kick at goal, but sent wide. The Durhams now responded to repeated cries of their supporters of "Lets' hear from you," by a forward movement of promise—Stead receiving gave to Hannett, but Smith rushing in cleared. The Durhams returning to the attack, an ugly movement was stopped by Hile. The Durhams a little later had a good opening. Ramsay with a ball at his feet when he had an easy run through, sent to his wing, who was penalised for offside. The kicking of the Durhams seemed to grow desolutory and one was afraid they were wearing down. After a spell of attack by the Royal Scots, the Durhams attacked again and Race securing possession, gave promise of further advantage, Watson robbed and sent to touch. The Durhams continued to attack in vigorous style, but their efforts were nullified by dallying with the ball and inaccurate passing. Stead sent wide a little later. Hennett secured a good opening, but was robbed at a critical moment by Smith coming between him and the ball. The Scots now had a time at the attack, but McCabe sent outside. The Durhams had by now gradually got going, and hemmed the Scots in their territory busy defending, but really good openings were few and far between, the ball was going frequently to touch in the Scots half, Watson and Smith sending to touch every possible time.

The Durhams were straining every nerve now to get on equal terms and put their best foot forward to escape the ignominy of a defeat. True to the best traditions of army football they went at it hammer and tongs, there hardly being a dull moment at this period. Attack in each case was counteracted by the opposing defence. The Scots now secured possession, and McCabe sent to Bolton, who was robbed by Beven. The game now grew very exciting and both sides galloped for all they were worth. The Durhams' tendency to long passes was more markedly manifest at this period, and was mainly responsible for their efforts being baulked. The Scots at the other end forced a corner, and Smith receiving headed to Thompson, who, however, sent outside. Lobb opened up the game, but his pass to Race was too hard. The same player put his forwards ahead again and again. Hands against the Durhams, saw Smith place in the danger zone, but Lobb cleared. Thompson, the Scots half, now made a sparkling run down the field, and Beven in attempting to clear, gave to France, who missed by inches. Give and take play without securing for either team any advantage followed. The Durhams attacking, a foul against Kilgour for questionable tactics, saw the "free" sent to touch. The Durhams returning to the attack, the Scots' defence were playing against time, and sent the ball to touch at every opportunity. A promising moment on the part of the Durhams saw Lobb send woefully wide with a "header." The ball was transferred to the other extremity just as the whistle went for "no time."

DURHAMS L. I. 0
ROYAL SCOTS 1

After the game Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson made a speech congratulating the winners on their victory. The tournament, he said, had been a success in every way, and that had been due to the exertions of the energetic Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. Smart and Elliot. The date of the tournament this years had been fixed earlier than usual in order to avoid any clashing with the Durand Tournament at Simla. The average number of entries for the tournament in past years had been 14. This year there had been 17 entries. He condoled with the Durhams, but if they had not secured the tournament they had won a very fine cup in the Leslie Running Competition, for which the team also secured medals.

As already stated, the game ended:—

Royal Scots ..... 1 goal.
Durhams ..... nil.

The following were the teams:—

Royal Scots—Johnstone (goal); Smith and Hoile (backs); Watson, Dunlop and Thompson (halves); McCabe, Bolton, Hastie, France and Thomson (forwards).

Durham Light Ingantry—Rennard (goal); Bevan and Riddle (backs); Dearlove, Lobb and Kilgour (halves); Stead, Ramsay, Hannant, McNally and Race (forwards).

Referee—Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Ashenhurst.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Durham, L. I. beat Dorset Regiment (holders)—1—0.

SECOND ROUND.

Royal Scots beat Bombay Gymkhana —3—0.
G. I. P. Railway beat Grant Medicals 0—0, 3—0.
Loyal North Lancs beat Middlesex Regiment—3—0.
A. T. A. Sherwoods beat R. G. A., (Bombay)—1—0.
Sherwood Foresters beat R. F. A. (Kirkee)—4—0.
Durham, L. I. beat R. F. A. (Kamptee)—2—1.
Inniskilling Fusiliers beat New Ubiqu (scratched).
Bombay Athletic beat Y. M. C. A.—0—0, 1—0.

THIRD ROUND.

Loyal North Lancs beat A. T. A. Sherwoods—1—0.
B. A. C. beat G. I. P. Ry—1—0.
Durhams beat Inniskillings, 2—0.
Royal, Scots beat Sherwood Foresters 2—2, 2—1.

SEMI-FINALS.

Durhams beat B. A. C.—1—0.
Royal Scots beat Loyal North Lancs—3—0.

FINAL.

Royal Scots beat Durhams—1—0.

LIST OF PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1891—1st Worcesters.
1892—1st Worcesters.

MR. R. KERR.
Bombay Gymkhana.

MR. M. D. PAREKH.
(Parsee Gymkhana).

1893—2nd Lancashire Fusiielrs.
1894—2nd Royal Scots.
1895—2nd Royal Scots.
1896—2nd Durham Light Infantry.
1897—2nd Middlesex.
1898—Highland Light Infantry.
1899—2nd Royal Irish Regt.
1900—42nd Royal Highlanders.
1901—2nd Royal Irish Regt.
1902—1st Chesires.
1903—1st Cheshires.
1904—1st Cheshires.
1905—1st Seaforth Highlanders.
1906—2nd Royal Scots.
1907—East Lancs.
1908—2nd Worcesters.
1909—2nd Leicesters.
1910—2nd Leicesters.
1911—1st Royal Warwicks.
1912—2nd Dorsets.

RANGOON FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL SENIOR LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 30.

In the concluding game in the Football Senior League this evening the Munster Fusiliers beat the Gymkhana team by two goals to one, thus securing the trophy.

In the Second League the Y. M. C. A. defeated, the Customs reserves by 8 to nil. Cups and medals were given away at the close of the evening by Miss Johnstone.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY v. PARSIS.

PROSPECTS OF TO-DAY'S GAME.

A STIFF FIGHT EXPECTED.

The second of this year's great international contests commences from to-day, when the Presidency Europeans meet the Parsis in the capital of the Deccan. On account of the defeat sustained by them at the hands of the Hindus, the Presidency have left no stone unturned to put as strong a combination as possible in the field against the Parsis, and the European team has undoubtedly been strengthened by the inclusion of Col. R. M. Poore, Mr. Rait Kerr and Lieut. R. L. McCall. These had been originally selected to play against the Hindus also but could not participate in the match for one reason or another. There are few finer bats in India to-day than the great Hampshire amateur, Colonel Poore, who will skipper the Presidency. He is a fine punishing bat and the masterly fashion in which he hit up a century against the Parsis a few years ago is still vividly remembered by those who saw it. Last year also he hit up about 70 against the Parsis at Poona and as he is at present in as fine grim as ever, the Parsi bowlers will have to look out if he gets going. Kerr, who could not play against the Hindus owing to indisposition but who will participate in to-day's fixture, is a fine bat who might be expected to run up a big score. He has contributed many useful scores to the Poona Gymkhana totals this season, and those, who saw him play against the Bombay Gymkhana a few days ago, were very much impressed with his style or batting. McCall, who like his skipper, hails from Bangalore, will keep wicket for the Presidency and he is second to none as a stumper. The play of the other Presidency cricketers has already been described in these columns. The inclusion of the three players mentioned above will materially strengthen the Presidency defence and a decidedly stronger team will take the field to-day against the Parsis than the one which did battle against the Hindus last week.

WHO WINS THE MATCH?

Judging from the results of the Presidency-Hindu match, one might be inclined to think that the Parsis, being a stronger combination, at least on paper, than the winners of the last week's contest, will have an easy walk over. On paper one would be guine of Parsi success. The Zoroastrians may very well be expected to put one would do well to be not too sanguine of a Parsi success. The Zoroastrian team is undoubtedly a strong all-round combination, and possesses decidedly superior powers of attack to those of the Europeans. But it could hardly be said that they are a stronger batting side than the latter. The Presidency batsmen failed to come off last week against the Hindus—and it still remains a puzzle as to how it came to be so—but that is no reason why they should fail a second time to acquit themselves. Indeed it is the considered opinion of experienced critics that the present European team is a superior batting combination to any that has represented the Presidency during several years past. And as the team has been so materially strengthened by the inclusion of Poore, Kerr and McCall it might very well be expected to put up a stiff fight. The Parsi team is with four exceptions practically the same as had service for them in the past. The four exceptions are R. P. Meherhomji, one of the finest bats the Parsis possess; H. F. Mulla, the wicket-keeper; B. Mirza, a fine bowler and H. Vajifdar, a good all-rounder. The last two are appearing for the first time in an international contest. Mirza possesses an effective off-break and also occasionally breaks in from the leg, and only the other day secured a very fine analysis against the Bombay Gymkhana. Vajifdar is an all-rounder and though a mere schoolboy possesses iron nerves, playing with the confidence of a veteran. The weather at Poona is reported to continue to be glorious and if the same weather conditions prevail to-day and on the two succeeding days, a good game may be expected. The following teams will take the field to-day:

THE PRESIDENCY.

Col. R. M. Poore, (Capt.), Major J. G. Greig, Capt. K. O. Goldie, Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, Mr. M. G. Salter, Mr. F. F. Stileman, Mr. C. H. Wilson, Mr. R. Kerr, Mr. G. S. Dobbie, Capt. G. K. Twiss, and Mr. R. L. McCall.

THE PARSIS.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, (Capt.), Mr. J. S. Warden, Mr. R. P. Meherhomji, Mr. D. K. Kapadia, Mr. J. Elavia, Mr. M. D. Parekh, Mr. H. F. Mulla, Mr. M. Mirza, Mr. D. D. Driver, Mr. H. Vajifdar, and Mr. J. Elchidana.

THE M. C. C. TEAM FOR INDIA.

WILL "RANJI" TAKE COMMAND?

INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

Mr. Percy Cross Standing, writes in "Cricket":—

"The fact of the matter is" said Mr. F. E. Lacey to me at Lord's the other day, "that we were still awaiting a definite letter or cablegram from H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar concerning the M. C. C. team, which may tour through India during the next 'cold weather.' Prince Ranjitsinhji has seemed remarkably enthusiastic about the tour; but naturally we can't move in the matter until we have a dennite word from him, and time is getting so short." "He would captain the side?" I queried. "Well, his commanding personality and high position out there should of course have a lot to say to the success of such a tour. But at present I can't even give you the names of probable members of the M. C. C. eleven, or the itinerary of the tour.

LORD HAWKE—A STARTER?

I think it very likely that Lord Hawke would be induced to go. He is no stranger to cricket in India, and he is a popular and genial sportsman. It would be interesting, too, if "Skipper" Priestley (now Sir Arthur Priestley, M.P.) should make one of the party. He is not a great cricketer, but when he made one of Ranji's team to America in 1899 he displayed great sense of humour. The crack Yankee trundler bowled "Skipper" first ball, but replacing the bails he coolly remarked, "I never could play those trial balls!"

And what a team that was! It included Ranjitsinhji (captain), A. C. Maclaren, A. E. Stoddart, S. M. J. Woods, B. J. T. Bosanquet, G. L. Jessop, George Brann, C. L. Townsend, W. P. Robertson, C. Robson, and C. B. Llewellyn!

MYSELF IN INDIA.

I went to India with Ranjitsinhji for the winter 1903-4, when in addition to enjoying the time of my life I heard all sorts of weird stories of this wizard of the Willow. But the following is not a mere story, it is a fact. Brockwell and J. T. Hearne were at Patiala coaching the late Maharajah's native cricketers, when Ranji arrived there on a little visit in 1898. He promptly hit up 133 for Patiala v. Simla Volunteers, and 257 not out v. Umballa. In this latter game, K. M. Mistri, the great Parsi left-hander, started the batting with Brockwell, and when Ranji went in first wicket down, Mistri was not out 160. Now the Mararajah laid heavy wagers that Ranji would not make as many runs as Mistri, who however was dismissed for 255, while the Prince of Cricket was undefeated at the close with 257 to his credit! (This remained an Indian record until beaten by Tarrant's 262, also for Patiala).

RANJI BAGS A PAIR.

The delighted Maharajah promptly presented him with a magnincent set of diamond studs and a pair of superb Purdy sporting guns. Oddly enough, playing for Kathiawar v. Poona, Ranji was shortly afterwards dismissed for the unenviable pair of spectacles! Such is the "glorious uncertainty."

At Simla an amusing incident marked a match in which Ranji was bowling his slows. A certain military player, who was very keen on running very short runs, was batting at the bowler's wicket. Long before Ranji had delivered the ball, he saw that this batsman had left his crease to back up his partner who was about to receive the bowling. Though he warned the Major to come back the latter continued running, so the bowler whipped off the bails. At first the discomfitted soldier was inclined to suspect the Prince of sharp practice, but later on they became fast friends.

IF "JACKER" WENT.

It would be a splendid thing if the Hon. F. S. Jackson could be induced to join the M.C.C. team for India. There is still lots of good cricket in him, and he, like his friend Lord Hawke, is no stranger to India. Mr. Jackson was, in fact, a member of Lord Hawke's team to India of twenty seasons ago, when he scored 700 runs with an average of 30, and took 69 wickets for 10.27 runs apiece. Lord Harris was then Governor of Bombay, which rendered the sporting and social side of the trip all the more enjoyable.

PARSI TALENT.

While the Parsis are still first as regards skill, the game is fast extending among all the native races. The Jam Sahib has employed several of our most famous pros. as coaches at Nawanagar during the winter months, and there is promise of genuine sport for the projected M.C.C. combination.

HOME CRICKET.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Worcester beat Somerset at Taunton by an innings and 35.

Surrey beat Leicester at Oval by an innings and 161.

Hants beat Gloucester at Bournemouth by 315 runs.

Kent beat Middlesex at Lords' by five runs.

The match between Sussex and Yorkshire at Hastings ended in a pointless draw.

THE HINDU VICTORY.

A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

RETROSPECT OF THE GAME.

(From our Special Correspo[illegible]

POONA,

I have already wired th[illegible] the memorable match betw[illegible] sidency Europeans and [illegible] The latter deserve to be [illegible] ed on their remarkable victory [illegible] combination that notwithstandin[illegible] failure is the best that has repres[illegible] ed the European cricketing talent the Presidency for years past. To have defeated a team nearly half of which consisted of first-class county players by the comfortable margin of five wickets is an achievement of which any eleven might justly feel proud. I have already mentioned in my telegrams that the victory was in the main due to the splendid efforts of Baloo, Sempre and Vithal. A word of praise is however also due to Pai, the Hindu captain, for the skilful manner in which he captained his side. This was his first year of captainship of a representative eleven and he may very well congratulate rimself on being among the lucky few who captains to win their first match. He displayed praiseworthy judgment in the disposition of the field and in his handling of the bowlers. Perhaps the only fault that could be found with his captainship was that during the second venture of the Hindus he did not send the best men on his side in to bat. He forgot that all the efforts of a captain should be concentrated on winning the biggest possible victory for his side and that he should refrain from looking upon an international match as a convenient occasion on which to test the ability of new players with a view to their inclusion in subsequent matches. Thus it was a clear mistake to send raw men like Deodher, Rasker and Swami in to bat when he himself could very well have gone in, followed by the veteran Baloo. Barring this mistake, he displayed praiseworthy judgment.

COMPARATIVE FAILURE OF HINDU BATTING.

The victory gained by them was one on which the Hindus could with reason pride themselves but it must be admitted that it was due more to their fine bowling than to their batting or fielding. They have won the match and yet paradoxical though it may seem it is a fact that their batting show was considerably poorer than that of the Presidency. They scored indeed a bigger aggregate than their opponents but it has to be remembered that the latter had to face a very much superior attack than their own. Besides they were lucky in that while the Presidency had a rotten wicket to bat upon, the gods favoured them with an improved wicket. Thus it would be no exaggeration to say that their victory was almost mainly due to their fine bowling and that their batting display was not superior to that of the Europeans, notwithstanding the latter's eventual defeat.

BRILLIANT PRESIDENCY FIELDING.

The one fact that impressed the onlookers more than anything else was the brilliant fielding of the Presidency. It was not only superior to that of the Hindus but was of a much higher standaro than has been the case with them in the past. Every one of their eleven fielded brilliantly. Not a single chance was missed that was offered and it might safely be asserted that they at least saved fifty runs by their praiseworthy fielding. It would perhaps be inviduous to single out any one man out of a side all of whom fielded remarkably well, but in justice to him it must be said that Gould proved himself to be the most brilliant country field among his colleagues. Captain Goldie who kept wickets for his side was another man whose fielding was worthy of special mention.

OUR SPORTING GOVERNOR.

Except for a couple of very short intervals, his Excellency the Governor was present throughout the two days' game and there was none who matched the varying phases of a memorable match with keener interest than his Excellency. Our popular Governor not only did the teams the honour of lunching and being photographed with them but also talked to most of them individually. In marked contrast to the stiff formal manner of his predecessor, who was no special friend to any form of sport, Lord Willingdon conversed freely with the players, putting them at ease with his perfect *bonhommie*. The keen interest displayed by his Excellency in this noble game will be seen from the fact that he will be present in Bombay to watch at least one game of the quadrangular contest next week.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

PARSEES WIN.

Prior to their departure for Poona, the Parsee Gymkhana put out a team against a scratch eleven of the Bombay Gymkhana on their own ground on Saturday, the game resulting in a close victory for the Parsee team by a substantial margin of 124 runs. On the first use of wickets, the Parsees put up 104 runs, to which Bowes-Lyon (35), Christie (19) and Sprott F.W. (18) and Sprott F.L. (10) were the principal contributors. Dr. Kanga's bowling was highly effective, his analysis reading 7 wickets for 29 runs. The Parsee team replied with 228 runs to which Chothia's contribution was 73, Naoroji's 44 and Mulla's 34. For the Gymkhana, Phillips captured 4 wickets for 56 runs ellict 3 for 69 and Rennick two for 39.

Appended are the full scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T. H. Watts, b Kanga	1
G. C. Phillips (Capt.) l-b-w, b Kanga	8
C. Bowes-Lyon, c Vajifdar, b Pavri	35
E. E. Christie, c Kanga, b Vajifdar	19
F. L. Sprott, b Pavri	10
E. C. Reid, c and b Kanga	9
F. W. Sprott, c Nowrojee, b Kanga	18
E. J. Bunbury, b Kanga	0
P. M. D. Sanderson, c S. F. Mulla, b Kanga	1
R. E. Elliott, b Kanga	2
C. M. Rennick, not out	0
Extra	1
Total	104

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Dr. M. E. Pavri, b Phillips	0
J. A. Nowrojee, st. Sprott, b Watts	44
H. J. Vajifdar, c and b Elliott	10
H. F. Mulla, c Rennick, b Elliott	15
P. D. Chothia, c Christie, b Elliott	73
Dr. H. D. Kanga, c Elliott, b Phillips	11
Mr. H. B. Saklatwalla, c F. L. Sprott, b Phillips	16
A. H. Wadia, c Elliott, b Phillips	11
S. F. Mulla, st. Sprott, b Rennick	34
N. P. Pavri, l Rennick	0
A. Talyarkhan, not out	6
Extras	8
Total	228

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	9	29	2	7
Pavri	7	22	0	2
Vajifdar	10	22	2	1
Chothia	8	30	0	0

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

G. C. Phillips	14	56	2	4
R. E. Elliott	10	69	0	3
C. M. Rennick	6	39	0	2
F. W. Sprott	3	17	0	0

B. I. TRUST C. C. *v.* H. M.'S MINT C. C.

This match was played on the Oval Maidan ground on the 30th August, 13 and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust C. Club by 94 runs. scores:—

B. I TRUST C. CLUB.—S. D. Prabhawalker, 32; W. Humphrey, 0; R. Sorabji, 5; C. H. Chandarana, 48; M. Byramji, 1; A. Shroff, (not out), 39; E. B. Bharucha, 0; B. B. Desai, (not out), 9; F. G. B. Hawkins, J. T. Burge, and M. H. Chandarana, (did not bat); Extras, 18; Total, 152.

THE H. M.'S MINT C. CLUB.—Pais, 0; Patel, 4; Hildreth, 2; Peer Mohomed, 1; Robinson, 3; Kamat, (not out), 21; Aban, 0; Edross, 3; Mackay, 1; Pandurang, 10; Christt, 3; Extras, 10; Total, 58.

BANK OF BOMBAY *v.* SOCONY C. C.

This match was played at the Oval yesterday, resulting in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 116 runs.

The following are the scores:—

BANK OF BOMBAY C. C.—Y. A. Navalkar, 8; M. Trilokekar, 84; B. L. Chodhari, 6; Byramjee D. Mistry, 31; H. J. Dibbs (not out); N. S. Guzdar, 1; B. H. Lockhead (not out), 11; J. P. St. Anne, W. Fraser, B. A. Talpade, and N. Almeida (did not bat); extras, 3; Total for 6 wickets, 156.

SOCONY C. C.—Pandurang, 0; Laythorpe, 3; Girdharial, 0; Marshall, 0; Bhugwanlal, 20; Johnson, 1; Savailal, 4; Dayabhai (not out), 5; Motiwala, 1; Hiralal, 0; Kaikobad, 2; Extras, 4; Total, 40.

Y. M. C. A. C. C. *v.* E. D. SASSOON & CO., C. C.

A return match was played on the Marine Lines on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 19 runs, scores:—

Y. M. C. A. C. C.—Doctor, 1; White, 19; Mathalone, 0; Young, 1; Walsh, 16; Cashman, 3; Lester, 9; Gosford, 0; King, 3; Sassoon, 0; Breslauer, 0; Extras, 6; Total, 58.

E. D. SASSOON & Co., C. C.—David, 1; Ezekiel, 1; Marshall, 4; Sousa, 0; Khodaeji, 19; M. Saul, 1; Judah, 0; Munsooklal, 0; Daniel 1; Abraham, 3; M. Sansgiri, 0; Extras, 9; Total, 39.

TELEGRAPH v. TURNER MORRISON AND CO.

This League match was played on the Cross maidan on the 30th instant, and resulted in an easy victory for the former by 6 wickets and 173 runs. Moore for the Telegraphs scored a century.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Scores:—

Rodrigues, 32; Castell, 25; Moore, 107; Sorris, 36; Francis, 9; D'Souza 8; D,Silva, Edwards, Bragauza, Tellis, Albuquerque, did not bat; extras, 9; total, 226.

TURNER MORRISON C. C.

King, 28; Shunker, 4; Malone, 10; Dave, 1; Saldanha, 1; Stovin, 2; Willson, 1; Lloyd, 0; Mahomed Ali, 1; Charters, 0; Nazareth, 1; extras, 4; total, 53.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

The pricipal films at the Excelsior, "A Maze of Mystery," a story a la Sherlock Holmes in pictures created considerable interest on Saturday and Sunday nights among large crowds of theatregoers who assembled at the Novelty Theatre. It is a film over 2,000 feet in length and took over an hour to run, yet the scenes were so exciting and thrilling that interest never nagged for a moment. Every part of the film in fact, contains a thrill. In addition we have Whiffles, the hero of London and Paris, in the roll of John Chinaman and this celebrated French comedian provides screams of laughter. Pathes' Gazette is full of interest this week and contains Col. Cody's funeral with military honours. The cricket match of Kent and Surrey and some beautiful antumn fashions from Paris are also noteworthy.

VARIETIES DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Patrons of the Excelsior will be interested to hear that arrangements have been made for frequent variety attractions during the coming season in addition to the finest pictures that are produced. And these artistes will be of no fifth-rate type. In most cases they will arrive direct from Home. Care will be taken to ensure that the entertainments will be of the same refined character as in the past, and the Excelsior will always be, as it is now, a pleasant place of recreation where a high class programme without any trace of vulgarity may be enjoyed. There is not much doubt that there is ample scope for such a class of entertainment, as is contemplated in the city, and after the public have sampled the new arrangements the Excelsior variety will be as popular as the Excelsior pictures now are. Further particulars will be shortly announced. For next week there is a versatile lady artiste who has achieved a reputation in London and South Africa who is now in Bombay, and the following week will see the arrival of a troupe of Japanese acrobats who will be the talk of the town.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The principal attraction at the America-India Cinema, which draws bumper houses this week, is. "The Massacre," a thrilling and realistic war drama. It is a reproduction of scenes from events during the American Government's expedition against the Indians of the North-West, and deals with one of the saddest events in American Border warfare—the massacre of the Lovehart Scouts. A charming love story is joined together, so that the picture derives much additional interest. The film is a long one, divided into two parts, but the story takes so many unexpected turns that the interest is well maintained. The thrilling and exciting scenes of this big drama gives the spectators a vived idea of actual warfare. "Rival to Satan," a beautiful Pathecolour production, is another feature of the programme. It certainly equals if not surpasses in grandeur and scenic beauty other productions of a similar nature. We find here Satan in his popular roll of waging war against mankind. "Pollidor Thinks Himself Invisible" and "Mysterious Barrels" are two rare bits of screaming laughter which go to make an hour's sitting in this popular picture palace as lively as possible.

CORONATION.

An entirely new bill of pictures is being presented this week at this popular Sandhurst Road theatre. The star film is entitled "Jester's Daughter," which deals with a most touching tragedy culled from the pages of French history. It is a clear portrayal of the times when immoral pleasures were rampant in court life. The picture is a long one and the costumes exactly represent the period in which the tragedy was enacted. "Elopement" represents a very artistic scene inspired by the work of the celebrated painter John Lomax. The comic portion of the programme is provided by "Funy Juggler" and "The depilatory powder."

Inter tribal fighting seems likely to take place on a considerable scale in Bajour and Dir as the Khan of Khar is now on move. He is said to be advancing along the right bank of the Pinjkorah river with a large lashkar of Mohmands, Samai Khel and others. His objective is not at present quite clear.

EXPENSE OF BEING POOR.

MR. EBENEZER HOWARD'S REMEDY.

HOW TO FIGHT DEAR FOOD.

"It is very expensive to be poor!" was the comment of a working man on the report of the Board of Trade showing that the price of food and the other immediate necessities of life has gone up out of all proportion to the increase in wages.

But it is possible to make poverty less expensive, says the "Daily Mail." In the Garden City at Letchworth an experiment is being made, by people comfortably off, which in due course will be extended to those who have to look at every penny of their wages. The Letchworth tenants live in their own houses or flats and provide such simple meals for themselves as they desire. For the principal meals of the day they go to a general dining-room, served from a general kitchen. The domestic service of the houses and flats is based on the communistic principle.

Mr. Ebenezer Howard, the originator of the scheme, intends to apply it to a block of artisans' cottages, forty-eight in number. "Our experience shows," he says, "that you can live better and cheaper on the co-operative principle than on that of detached and individual households Naturally it is best to buy wholesale, cook wholesale and serve wholesale. You can buy cheaper—otherwise, why would big business houses pay such high salaries to their expert buyers? You can get the best that is going in the markets. Two women can cook for twenty families better than twenty women can, and it is costs much less for fuel.

HOME-GROWN FOOD.

"In the scheme each cottager will have a twelfth of an acre of land on which he can raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, or eggs. He would be free to sell his produce either to the communal kitchen or to anybody else. A man on the estate with an eight of an acre of land declares that he makes £20 a year out of vegetables and poultry, which more than pays his rent. He is very clever and industrious, and I do not say that other tenants would do as well, but the fact is significant.

"In the cottage settlement the idea would be not a common dining-room but a common kitchen, each housewife taking the cooked meal to her own cottage, Children are the difficulty in a common dining-room. Owing to their high spirits they are sometimes regarded as a nuisance—other people's children, that is. There would be a creche. If the mothers were relieved of a large part of their housework they could devote their time to more profitable employments.

The essential cause of the general rise in the price of food, I take it, is the increase in luxuries and in the standard of general comfort. Fewer people are engaged in the production of food than formerly, so the price goes up. Co-operative living will not cure the trouble. But it will be a palliative.

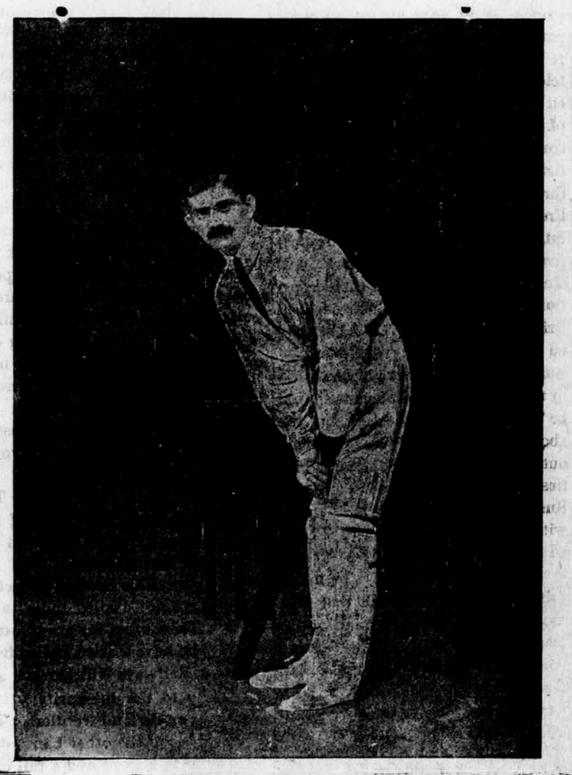
HIGHER PRICE OF FISH.

Both in the quantity of fish landed and the value of fish in the markets, 1912 was a record year in English and Welsh fisheries.

The total landings of fish were more than 14½ million hundredweight (states the Government annual report on Sea Fisheries) and the total value was nearly £9,250,000, an increase in value of £800,000.

There is a growing demand for fish as a food, says the report, both at home and on the Continent, which cannot fall to affect the value of fish practically of all kinds. The tendency of this demand is to increase.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee opened on Saturday the Swadeshi exhibition at Calcutta organised by Bangalee ladies. The management is entirely in the hands of ladies.



DR. KANGA;
Capt. Parsee Team.

Bombay Chronicle Press.

J. S. WARDEN.
The Parsee Crack Bat and Bowler.

IN SIERRA LEONE.

20TH CENTURY CANNIBALS.

"HUMAN LEOPARD SOCIETY."

A White Paper issued in mail week gives accounnt of steps which have been found necessarily in the Sierra Leone Protectorate to deal with a society of twentieth century African cannibals.

The society, says the Governor of the Colony in his report, is known as the Human Leopard Society. It is "not yet decided" whether the "object" of its operations is "merely to satisfy the craving which some savages have for human flesh, or whether the eating of human flesh is only part of some ceremony which is believed to have the effect of increasing the mental and physical powers of the members of the society." But whatever the object is, the result is a very powerful and widespread secret organisation, to which most, if not all, of the principal men of certain districts belong.

Several cases of murder committed by the society have at various times come before the Circuit Court, and convictions have been obtained, but the extent of its operations was not brought fully to light until last year, when the District Commissioner received information that from twenty to thirty murders had been committed since the year 1907, the Imperri subdistrict and the country round Pujehun being the pricipal centres of the trouble. The District Commissioner reported the matter to the Government at the end of July, and proceeded to arrest the persons who appeared to be implicated. By the middle of October 336 persons had been arrested, including several paramount chiefs and leading men from the different chiefdoms.

It was necessary, in view of the wholesale arrests, to send a company and a half of the West African Frontier Force to the district to preserve order and "assist in guarding the prisoners." Certain of the "Human Leopards" turned King's evidence, and 108 persons were committed for trial.

"INITIATION" MARK.

To "deal adequately with the situation," says the report, the Human Leopard and Alligator Societies' ordinance was amended so that the Governor had power to "proclaim any chiefdom" and the District Commissioner to arrest anyone in the proclaimed chiefdom "on a warrant under his hand"; and a retrospective provision made it an offence to be or to have been a member of either society, or to have attended its meetings. Powers of search also were given to the police, to court messengers, and to the Frontier Force. In addition, a special tribunal was set up to deal with offences committed by members of "unlawful societies," who were made liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

The trials that followed were "conducted with the utmost care and patience." Eleven days were given to the first case, thirty-six to the second, and twenty-eight to the third. One of the proofs of membership of the society was the initiation mark. Owing, however, to the fact that it was "hardly possible to distinguish the Human Leopard mark from scars caused by disease or slight injuries," seventy-one cases in which this mark was the only corroboration of the evidence of accomplices were not proceeded with.

Of the thirty-four persons brought for trial (three died before the prosecutions came on) nine were convicted of murder and ten others of lessor offences, the remaining fifteen being acquitted. Seven of the nine men convicted of murder were executed, and in the case of the other two the capital sentence was commuted for one of imprisonment for life. Of the fifteen persons acquitted eleven have since been expelled from the Colony and Protectorate on the recommendation of the Court, and by arrangement with the Government of Southern Nigeria those who have been sentenced to undergo their sentences there.

'BABOON SKINS AND THE KUKOI.

The Governor is sceptical as to the effect of the prosecutions being lasting. "While," he says, "it is permissable to believe that the action taken by the Government has had the effect of checking the activities of the Human Leopard Society, at all events for the time being, it would be by no means prudent to assert that this criminal organisation has been broken up. Many persons of whose connection with the society there is little or no doubt are still at large, and probably there are not a few others who have hitherto not come under the notice of the authorities. The blind belief of the natives in the efficacy of the 'medicines' concocted by the society (especially that known as 'Borfima'); the power and authority enjoyed by the possessors of these medicines; the fact that periodical human sacrifices are considered to be necessary in order to renew the efficacy of the medicines; and a tendency on the part of some natives to cannibalism pure and simple—all these causes will contribute to the survival of this baneful organisation. It has held sway for many years—possibly for centuries—and the task of stamping it out will undoubtedly be one of great difficulty."

From the undernoted official allusion to the matter, one gathers information as to the dress and habits of the societies.

"The schedule to the principal ordinance is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

6. A dress made of baboon skins commonly used by members of an unlawful society.

7. A "kukoi" or whistle, commonly used for calling together the members of an unlawful society.

8. An iron needle, commonly used for branding members of an unlawful society."

THE FLYING ARROW.

HOW MR. DUNNE'S AEROPLNE FLEW BY ITSELF.

The conquest of the air by a man-carrying tailless arrow which will not upset is now the principal topic of conversation among those interested in aviation. France has been roused to intense enthusiasm over Mr. J. W. Dunne's machine, and scenes of great excitement were witnessed when Commandant Felix landed on the aviation ground near Paris in mail week.

While Mr. Dunne's arrow-shaped machine appears to settle for all time the question of safety and stability in clear air, the inventor is of the opinion that there is still much work to be performed before aviation can attain its maximum utility. Discussing with a representative recently the problems immediately confronting aviators and æriel engineers, Mr. Dunne gave first place to the improvement of landing apparatus. Most of the accidents to æroplanes are caused to-day by irregular landing and the collapse of the landing chassis. Once the chassis gives way the propeller invariably strikes the earth and splinters to pieces. The majority of the Army aeroplanes now out of action are stated to have been damaged by faulty landing. The Dunne machine is particularly well equipped in its landing chassis, every joint being of the "universal" order, The result is that the machine which has just reached Paris has on several occasions negotiated ditches which no other machine dared to tackle. In producing an effective landing chassis the engineer has to struggle wtih the problem of weight.

Alongside the improvement of landing devices Mr. Dunne lays stress on the necessity for "ærial compasses," or some means for flying and landing by night or in a dense fog. These improvements, are, of course, a necessity for Service purposes, but will not necessarily restrict the growth of aviation as a pastime for leisured persons. For them, owing to questions of compensation for damage, the landing place must be confined to water or a level pasturage.

"COLD FEET."

Several authentic stories are told illustrating the extraordinary stability of the Dunne biplane. A few days ago Mr. Dunne's pilot took for a flight Mr. Vincent Nichols, a Cambridge undergraduate, promising him that after a few minutes in the air he should have control of the machine. The controls were in duplicate, Mr. Nichols taking the rear seat. Flying had proceeded for some little time when the pilot shouted to Mr. Nichols, asking him to take control. The machine flew steadily on. Then the pilot decided that he would surprise Mr. Nichols, or give him "cold feet" (as the aviators say), by switching the engine on and off. Having done this several times he looked around to see the effect of his trick on the novice, when to his surprise he found that Mr. Nichols, having misunderstood the pilot's cry, had not taken control at all, but was still awaiting the order to do so. During this time the machine had flown entirely by its natural equilibrium.

Commandant Felix carried out a series of experimental flights on the Dunne æroplane over the flying ground recently at Versailles. Despite a strong wind and frequent showers of rain, the machine behaved very well. The aviation officers from the other ærodromes around Versailles, with Major Richard, Major Etene, and Major Barres, witnessed the experiments, says Reuter.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Saturday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, sentenced Abdul Rehman Ibrahim, an old offender with seven previous convictions, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which to be of solitary confinement, for house-breaking and theft of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 94 belonging to one Abdul Rehman Hassam. The accused was also rodered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

The complainant, who lived in Sarang street, on returning home on Friday evening, met the accused coming down stairs with a bundle. The complainant on hurrying to his room, found his room open and articles scattered about. The complainant ran downstairs when the accused, on seeing him, threw down the bundle and was running away when he was arrested by a neighbour.

IMPORTING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, fined Nankoo Binda, Rs. 15 for importing into Bombay two and a half tolas of opium without license.

When the accused arrived in Bombay from Allahabad and alighted at the Byculla station at 8-30 p.m., on Friday, Govind Bhagwan, a peon of the Tobacco Department, searched his luggage and found the opium.

The accused admitted the charge and said that he brought the drug from Allahabad as he was in the habit of taking opium.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

CURRENT NEWS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Our holiday meeting, the First Monsoon Extra, was brought off on Monday under the best of conditions, though in a temperature which left much to be desired. It was perhaps the hottest and most sweltering day that has been experienced at the Monsoon Meetings. The attendances in both enclosures was again very large, and it is quite a certainty that the gate money for these Monsoon Meetings will be far in advance of that of any other year. Speculation was brisker than usual, but favourites did not "connect" with that unfailing precision which has hitherto been the feature of these meetings, and in two out of the six races winners turned up at prices that were nourishing only to their more immediate connections. Tana who won the second Selling Race for Horses was backed by the stable at 10 to 1, the Tote paying only 5 to 1, while in the case of Post Entry who won the Monsoon Pony Purse, the bookmakers were again more liberal paying 25 to 1 against the Tote's 19 to 1. Payments in the other races were on the small side as although Mesalliance was the only absolute favourite to pass the post, two other winners were joint favourites, and another was third favourite.

The handicaps showed a great improvement, and in all of the six races on the card instead of witnessing one horse out on his own, or a finish in the nature of a duel, we saw more of a general engagement. The starting was also more in the fitness of things, and Mr. Pat Deane had no trouble with the machine this time.

The Holiday Hurdle Plate was shorn of most of its interest owing to the large number of withdrawals and only three went to the post. Of these Irish Harp and Tommy Daw were the most fancied, but they had nothing to do with the finish, as Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Chow Chow went to the front after negotiating the second hurdle, and making no mistake during the rest of the journey won very comfortably by four lengths. Messrs. Valentine and Vernon with their long string do not win out of their turn, and this is only the second success they have scored at the Monsoon Meetings.

In the Second Selling Race for Horses, which was won by Tana a neck from the favourite King's Spear, there were half a dozen old things who one would think had about ended their racing days, but in the Second Open Pony Hurdle Handicap there were some of the best hurdle race ponies in India. Mesalliance made little of the 13 lbs. she had been penalized for winning the same race at the third meeting, and she carried her 10-12 to victory with the case that characterised her first performance. The battle in the race was for the places where Moira, Ormley, Encourage, and Late Night were fighting for it all the way, the first named just squeezing into second place by half a length from Ormley.

The upset on the day came in the Monsoon Pony Purse, when Post Entry lowered the colours of the hottest favourite of the day in Tarfoot. Glenora opened at the shortest price after the numbers went up but travelled very badly in the market, and soon after there was a tremendous rush to get on to Tarfoot, who was rattled down from fives to five to four on, nothing else in the race being enquired for. Tarfoot was out for blood at the outsett and soon worked his way to the front, but at the distance Post Entry came at him and a desperate race home resulted in the last named getting his light weight home by a length. After the numbers had gone up the public were astonished to see the red cone hoisted, and to learn that an objection had been laid against the winner on the score of crossing. Evidently the connections of Tarfoot were very sore at their good thing going down, and the objection was a desperate chance of trying to hoodwink the Stewards. Everyone saw that Post Entry had a clear honest run, and the Stewards also not being blind to the fact most properly threw it out as frivolous and vexatious. The objecting parties were very lucky in escaping so easily. Had this occurred in England the objectors would have been fined, and the Jockey probably suspended for the rest of the meeting.

Both the Totalisator Plate, and the Amateur Handicap produced good races, the former being won by Foudrette, and the latter by Lady Madge, one of the most improved in the Amateur class in training.

Thomas, the trainer, has arrived from Bangalore with a small string of very useful horses. Eva B who has been doing very well at Mysore and Bangalore is one of the number, the others being Harene, Reinstated Now, Rapin, Whin, Molly D., and Pauline. Col. Desaraj Urs has never before patronised the Calcutta Monsoon Meetings, and one hopes he may be able to pull off something with Eva B by way of encouragement for the future. The pony class is too good here for his Molly D. or Pauline to be able to do anything.

The first day of the Second Meeting takes place on Saturday, and the Birthday of Steeplechasing on the Calcutta course takes place with the Ellenborough Steeplechase 2 miles. Entries for this event, however, are on the small side, so few leppers being here at this time of the year. Chow Chow is the most practised performer of those that are entered, and should have the honor of placing to his credit the first Calcutta Steeplechase.

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SPECIAL SHIRTS „ ..	„	3–0
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Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	„	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	„	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	„	24,77,000
31st July	„	52,35,000
31st December	„	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.
Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

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25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

PETT.—On the 27th of August, at Bombay, the wife of H. V. Pett, Northumberland Fusiliers, Mhow, of a son. Mother and son doing well. (English papers please copy.)

RIDSDALE.—At the Dale, Cawnpore, 15th Aug. the wife of Percy L. B. Ridsdale, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NUTTALL—POGSON.—14th Aug., at St. Peter's Kodaikanal, Arthur Cecil Nuttall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percival Nuttall, of Weston-Super-Mare, England, to Frances Amy Pogson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Pogson, of Madras and Kodaikanal.

DEATHS.

HOMFRAY—On the 30th August, at Igatpuri Ellen Charlotte, the beloved wife of R. S. Homfray. Deeply regretted. (English papers, please copy).

MOIR.—On 14th August, at Denmore, East Sheen, George Waring Moir, late of Bombay, eldest son of the late John Forbes Moir.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Session, Bombay High Court, 10-30.

Cricket Match at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Parsis, Poona Gymkhana Ground.

Teachers' Association, Annual General Meeting, Sir Mangaldas House, 6-15.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1-30.

Cricket Match at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Parsis, Poona.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

French Room. Lantern Lecture by Prof. P. L. Charlier, on The Art of Drawing, part III. 6-30 p.m.

Ramzan id. Bank Holiday.

Cricket at Poona: Presidency Europeans v. Parsis, Poona.

Poona Races, First Meeting, First Day.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Alliance Francaise, 14th, Meeting.
Musical entertainment, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
September, 1 1913.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

An inexplicable fatuity takes possession of certain minds at times. Men and nations that have destroyed the aloofness of China and penetrated to the mysteries of Lhasa seek for "splendid isolation." They would have the boundaries of India surrounded for ever by semi-barbarous tribes. They fly from the touch of foreign civilization, as the orthodox Brahman shuns the contact of the untouchable. When no tangible ground is forthcoming for retarding railways and easy lines of communications on the border provinces the bogey of strategic reasons is trotted out to silence the voice of progress. We noted the other day the supineness of Britain in the matter of the Bagdad Railway. Now we have to deal with the projected Trans-Persian Railway. It is no secret that the commercial enterprise of our rivals is fast overtaking us; it is admitted that railways are one of the most potent means of propagating trade, and that, if we fail to realize the cardinal fact that they must be extended, there are others who will not be slow to reap the double advantage that accrues to the pioneer's effort and the more energetic competitor's prescience. We delayed the building of the Bagdad line and the result is that Germany has profited by our indecision. We have been shilly-shallying in Persia till the country, or at least a large portion of it, is transforming itself into a Russian dependency. It is some satisfaction that a more clear-sighted policy is at last gaining ground in England. "We ought to pursue energetically a policy in regard to railways," said Lord Curzon at the debate in the Lords. In Lord Lansdowne's opinion "commercial railways are the best means of setting Persia on her feet." In view of recent important telegrams it is surprising that in the debate in question Lord Crewe had no more enlightenment to offer on the subject, than the intimation that there had been no progress recently with the Trans-Persian Railway project, that it remained to be proved whether the scheme would be regarded as a paying commercial proposition and that "we were no more committed to this than we were to anything which could be described as a Trans-Persian Railway." This was on July 28th. More recently Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons displayed a similar undesirable reticience on the subject. Since then, either matters have been shaping themselves with remarkable celerity or Lord Crewe was delivering himself with mental reservations and Sir Edward Grey was wilfully ignorant, for on the 28th of August we are suddenly put in possession of fresh details by a St. Petersburg message to "The Times" with reference to the Trans-Persian Railway.

It transpires that a species of definite agreement has been entered into and that Russia's faithful ally of France is to have an unlooked-for participation in the vast enterprise. It has been agreed, according to the telegrams, that Persia is to be divided into two sections for the purposes of a railway which is to traverse that country from North to South. The northern moiety is to be divided into three sections representing Russian, French and British interests in the ratio of 60, 33 1/3 and 6 2/3 respectively. The southern sphere will similarly be cut up into three portions in which Russia, France and Britain will have 6 2/3, 33 1/3, and 60 per cent. of the responsibility. Russia and France were of one mind in that the tripartite interests should be equal for the whole line, but the above arrangement was preferred out of regard for British susceptibilities. We can well understand the Russian standpoint, which notes with pointed dissatisfaction the hinted British dislike to the project and the British course of indecision and drift. It is naturally felt that the sooner a clear understanding is reached the better for Anglo-Russian relations. What little opposition there was to the Trans-Persian Railway in Russia has thinned into vanishing point. The support of every great industry has been enlisted with the one exception of cotton, for reasons which lie on the surface. Persia is a large market of Russian cotton. A railway linking it to India would gravely affect the Russian export. The project is a triumph of the hitherto rather inarticulate Anglophile party at St. Petersburg. They urge with reason that the railway will unite England and Russia in a great enterprise of common concern, make Russia a highway for Englishmen passing to and from India and strengthen the bonds between the great Powers in many ways. And what would be the effect of the railway on the country primarily concerned? Persia will certainly place herself nearer to the realization of Russian designs; but it would be idle to hope that any alternative is open to us. A saner view would be to take the facts as they stare us in the face—the infantile inability of Persia, and the vested interest which Russia already possesses there. How the situation is dominated by the shadow of Russia already is confessed to by our agents with disquieting frequency. Sir Edward Grey writing to Sir George Buchanan months ago said, "what people here feel is that the changes since the Anglo-Russian convention have been to our disadvantage. Russia is now in military occupation of some portions of northern Persia, her shadow is openly thrown right across the north; that inevitably makes her influence predominant at Teheran and ours correspondingly less, and all this makes it more than essential that we should be quite sure as regards the rest of Persia, and especially with regard to our commercial interests in the neutral zone, that Persian governors should be supported by the Central Government in protecting these interests, and that the Russian minister at Teheran should never work against them." There is a tone of pathetic helplessness in some of the correspondence which it would be well for those to consider who shirk the grappling of the problem at the right moment. On the 8th February of this year Sir Edward Grey thus telegraphed to Sir W. Townley: "His Majesty's Government have learnt with much regret and surprise from your telegram of 7th February that the (British) syndicate's very moderate proposals for an option only have not been accepted by the Persian Government, although they have already granted the concession for the Julfa-Tabriz Railway. Such inequality of treatment is, in view of the great forbearance shown by His Majesty's Government to the Persian Government, most regrettable. You should insist on their granting the option desired by the syndicate without further delay. When this is done, details of the concession or contract can be settled at once, as I am sure there will be no delay on the part of the syndicate, who are anxious to get this settled also." There is a patent struggle for supremacy in Persia. Our representatives have in a manner to fight their battle with one hand tied. Russia loses no opportunity to wring concessions for railways and all the economic advantages that raliways stand for. There are men who urge that this is the opportunity,—the tide at the flood which leads on to fortune. The Persian Blue Book which gives us the most optimistic aspect of the complex situation, and from which we have quoted, does not make exhilarating reading. Russia will not long stop at diplomatic manoeuvres. The railways give us a chance of consolidating our position. An insular policy of purdah isolation is as much an anachronism in politics as it is fast becoming one in social intercourse. It is a misreading of history that the deserts and mountains have kept India secure from invasions—railless deserts and mountains which some would have us perpetually interpose between India and a great Power. The fact is that from the times of the early Persian irruption, through the periods of Mongol inroads, the so-called inaccessible natural protective works have not availed India anything. The Europeans are the only people who have tackled India from the sea. Railways will hardly add materially to the insecurity of the continent on its land frontiers. The advantages, on the other hand, of a land route to Europe and a rail connection with Middle Asia obviously outweigh the vague fears of invasions which the prospect of the railway arouses in some minds.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Press Note recently issued by the Bombay Government, indicating certain changes in the staff of honorary medical officers at the J. J. Hospital, and of paid minor professors, lecturers and tutors at the Grant Medical College, explains that these changes have been made with the object of improving the teaching, and raising the standard of the teaching staff of the College. Any efforts made by Government with the important object of making the medical teaching more efficient, should meet with public sympathy and approval, provided they are attempted in the right manner. But barring the salutary change made in the nature of lifelong appointments now held by the Honorary Physician and Surgeon, we are constrained to say, that the effort in this instance is made at the wrong end. What was required, and what has over and over again been impressed on the view of Government by the local profession, was improvement from the top, that is, in reference to the higher professors, who are invariably members of the Indian Medical Service, and who are so called in contradistinction to the minor professors, tutors and lecturers. This latter class is chiefly composed of Indian medical men, some of whom possess British diplomas and degrees. So far as we are in a position to gauge the feelings of the local profession, as regards the changes formulated, it is far from favourable, and is likely to prove detrimental to the teaching. This definite scheme of the appointment of honorary physicians and surgeons to the Hospitals, was, we believe, first mooted by that eminent educationist Lord Reay, and it seems to be a big fall to reduce the life long tenure to a brief period of one year. These officers, it is true, can be reappointed for a further period of one year and no more. But, we fail to grasp the utility or wisdom of this course. No medical man with high qualifications would care to be connected with the Hospital for the short period of one, or a precarious period of two years at the most. The period, we think, should be a fixed one of say five years, at the least, in order to enable the holder to gain experience and do useful work with zeal and interest. The lecturers, tutors and fellows are to be appointed under the same conditions. When "good conduct" is surmised in the case of fellows, is it intended that the minor professors, lecturers, and the tutors, should be on their good behaviour during the first year, to deserve the good will and patronage of their superior officer, for the next year. The bane of the complaint of the medical teaching staff and of the professors is essentially this, that there is no fixity of period for discharging the duties of the various chairs, and that frequent changes are made from one chair to another, or from an appointment in the College and Hospital to some place elsewhere; for reasons of pay, promotion or service emergency. It is thus that the medical education given in the only college of this Presidency is made to suffer. This is an anomalous state of affairs which calls for immediate correction. It is essential that special professors for special subjects, with the required aptitude for teaching the same, should be appointed for longer periods. To illustrate the point, we would cite the case of Dr. Wanless of Meeruj, who, by virtue of his long connection with the American Mission, has acquired such proficiency and experience in operative surgery, that, notwithstanding the facilities of the different hospital surgeons of this city, his skilful service and treatment are often requisitioned by the Bombay public. His special skill and fame for surgical work are due to his having been in touch with operative practice for a series of years, and not one or two years, which periods are considered sufficient in the case of the honorary physicians and surgeons. It will not be out of place to state that the scheme of honorary appointments to the different hospitals of this city, should be further encouraged and developed under sympathetic conditions by Government. Apart from the encouragement and opportunities that would be provided for the best talent of the local medical profession, amongst whom no little dissatisfaction exists on this head, Government would be thus enabled to economise public funds, and use them in other directions for the furtherance of medical science; and in course of time they would provide the city with excellent physicians and surgeons, who would be always available here, to serve the public, unlike birds of passage of the I. M. S., whose skill and experience are usually lost to the city, after the brief period of their sojourn.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord Willingdon.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon leave Poona for Bombay on the 5th September to attend the 25th anniversary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute returning to Poona the same night.

Dr. Ghose's Munificence.

It is reported that Dr. Rashbihari Ghose's total gifts to public institutions will amount to 35 lakhs of rupees or nearly quarter of a million pounds (including the gift to the Calcutta University). It is not yet known how he intends to dispose of the balance of 25 lakhs.

Turkish Tobacco.

As matters stand with reference to the Peace of Bukarest one of its most interesting economic features is the passing into Greek hands of the tobacco district of Kavalla; so that in future Greece is likely to be one of the principal producers of "Turkish" tobacco.

The Patriots of Persia.

M. Charles R. Brouard, a French mining engineer, writing to a Home paper bitterly inveighs against "Russian interference in Persia," and says:—"A strong outside influence ought to be brought to bear upon Persia in order to open up its industrial and commercial enterprise the vast resources contained in their country, and at the same time to make a masterful stroke in breaking away from the centuries of mental and physical slavery that has dominated the Persian people. The resources of nature are there in generous plenitude. Only Russia, and her tools, the Persian officials, bar the way." The last sentence with its pointed reference to Persians, who will not see, sums up the existing situation.

Farewell Function.

A very pleasant function took place at the office of the "Advocate of India" on Saturday, when the entire staff assembled to bid farewell to Mr. A. P. Brewin, General Manager, and Mr. Yeswantro Tanaji Mangaokar, Superintendent of the "Advocate of India" Press. Mr. Brewin has been connected with the "Advocate of India" for the past thirteen years, and the paper owes much of its success to his able and energetic management. The address, which, together with a beautiful silver tea service was presented to him on Saturday, showed that, apart from possessing great business abilities and energy, Mr. Brewin also is gifted with the essential corollaries of tact and sympathy, which eloquently testified to the farewell tribute of his late colleagues and subordinates. The address presented to Mr. Yeshwantrao Tanaji Mangaokar also testifies to the kindness and sympathy which he has managed to combine "with indomitable energy, untiring activity, and lynx-eyed vigilance" as Superintendent of the "Advocate of India" Press for the past 12 years. Mangaokar was also presented a silver tea service. Both the [illegible] tatinons were made by [illegible] Gordon and the recipients [illegible] responded. Mr. Brewin [illegible] Mangaokar to-day join the staff of "The Bombay Chronicle."

Parsee Doctor Superseded.

Two officers of the Bombay Provincial Medical Department were two months ago appointed acting Civil Surgeons of districts one at Dhulia and the other at Surat. Both these gentlemen have just been reverted to their old subordinate grades, and two comparatively junior European officers of the I. M. S. have been appointed to the medical charge of Dhulia and Surat respectively. This sudden supercession has, a correspondent writes, caused much dissatisfaction in the provincial service, especially that of Dr. Nanavatty, who is reported to be a very able and accomplished doctor, and very popular with all who know him. Dr. Nanavatty has British qualifications, being a F. R. C. S., and is a Fellow and Examiner of the University, besides being Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy. Unless there are grave reasons to the contrary, the Government's action certainly seems uncalled for. We are informed that Dr. Nanavatty has only a few months' service prior to retirement, and we cannot but feel it would have been a proper and graceful act on the part of Government if he had been allowed to retire from the service as a Civil Surgeon.

High Appointments for Indians.

Lord Hardinge's Government has earned the gratitude of Indians by his broadmined policy of elevating deserving officers to situations which a short few years ago were considered a close preserve denied to the Indians. We learnt a few days ago of the high engineering appointment conferred on an Indian in Bengal and on Saturday we were informed that Mr. P. A. Krishnacharlu has been posted as Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras Circle. It will be recalled that the responsible administrative office of Postmaster-General has been filled with credit by Indians under the liberal regime of Lord Minto, to wit, by Mr. Padshah in north India and Mr. C. J. Lalkaka in Burma. The latter's untimely retirement, owing to reasons of health was much regretted by Sir Herbert Thirkel-White, the then Lieutenant Governor of Burma.

Where was the Policeman.

A correspondent writing on Saturday says:—"Just near the junction of Charni and Girgaum Back Roads, I saw a poor boy of about seven lying before a closed shop with a big deep cut on his forehead. It appeared that his skull had been fractured by a fall on a stone, as he stated, the night before. Since then he had been lying there, without any food or drink. The blood had dried on the wound and the boy could neither sit nor eat, when I offered him food. Under the circumstances I thought it best to send him to hospital, and for this purpose I looked round for a policeman. I searched in vain for one on Girgaum Back Road as well as Sandhurst Road. Ultimately I went down to Girgaum Road and there, to my great relief, I saw one who, on being told what was the matter, came to the spot, though in a hesitating manner, and took the boy in his charge. Is it not strange, Sir, that for a whole night till 11 a.m. the next morning, no policeman could see him, even though he was lying at a place which is a junction of two big roads and where a policeman is expeced to be present at all times?" Perhaps the Commissioner of Police can answer this question better than ourselves.

"The Resonant Recorder."

Dr. J. C. Bose's latest invention, the Resonant Recorder, gives an automatic record of the speed of the nervous impulse in plaints, measuring time as short as a thousandth part of a second. This is almost as marvellous as Mr. H. G. Wells's "Time Machine," and Dr. Bose should have the hearty congratulations of the entire scientific world. He will exhibit his invention at the Calcutta Presidency College on the 5th proximo, to a gathering of students and others interested in science, when Lord Carmichael is expected to be present.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ANTI-HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

...IONIST PROGRAMME.

...R. SMITH TO ACCOMPANY ...IR E. CARSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

...rrangements for the meetings of ... Ulster Unionist Council in September were completed at Belfast yesterday, at a meeting attended by Lord Kilmorey, Lord Clanwilliam, a number of Members of the House of Commons and others. It was decided to hold a special meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council on September 24th and 25th in Ulster Hall.

The Irish Unionist Parliamentary Party will meet on September 29th, and there will also be a number of council meetings, all, it is understood, to deal with the establishment of a provisional Government should Home Rule become law.

It is announced that Mr. F. E. Smith will accompany Sir Edward Carson on the latter's visit to Ulster to speak to the demonstrations attended by the Ulster volunteer force.

FIERCE FIRE IN QUEENSTOWN.

GOVERNMENT OIL AND POWDER STORES SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Great excitement was caused this afternoon by a fierce blaze in the canteen building on Hawlbowline island, Queenstown, close in the vicinity of large Government stores of coal, oil and powder. Three hundred bluejackets succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it spread to these stores.

BRITISH M. P.'S IN NEW ZEALAND.

ENTERTAINED AT A BANQUET BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Aug. 29.

The party of British members of Parliament were entertained at a banquet by Government to-night. The Prime Minister affirmed the importance of Imperial statesmen visiting the Dominions. He suggested that an Imperial Conference should be held in the Dominions alternately.

Lord Emmott, responding, dwelt on the increasing usefulness of Imperial Conferences.

EXTENSIVE BREACHES ON QUETTA LINE.

BALUCHISTAN ISOLATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

Owing to extensive breaches on the Quetta line of the North Western Railway, Baluchistan has been isolated for the last three days and it has been impossible to get the mails into Quetta.

BRITISH RESIDENT IN HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 30.

Lieut.-Col. Pinhey, Resident in Hyderabad, returned to Bolaram this morning from his visit to Hingoli and Ellora.

EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

SIR AUREL STEIN DEPUTED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 30.

Sir Aurel Stein has been deputed by the Government of India with the Secretary of State's sanction to resume his archæological and geographical explorations in Central Asia and westernmost China. For his journey to the border of Chinese Turkisthan on the Pamirs, Sir Aurel Stein is taking on this occasion the route which leads through Darel and Tangir territories which have not been previously visited by a European. The Survey of India Department has deputed with Sir Aurel Stein his old travel companion Rai Bahadur Lal Singh and a second surveyor to assist him by topographical work.

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

MR. CARNEGIE'S APPEAL TO KAISER.

JOINT ACTION PROPOSED.

THE TSAR'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Speaking at the unveiling of the bust of the late Sir Randal Cremer at the Palace of Peace, Mr. Carnegie argued that all that was required for the maintenance of the world's peace was an agreement between three or four of the leading Powers to co-operate against disturbers of peace. He appealed to the Kaiser to celebrate the 25th anniversary of a peaceful reign by inviting the chief civilised nations to confer to such an end.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.

On the occasion of the opening of the Peace Palace, the Tsar telegraphed to Queen Wilhelmina hoping that the Palace would contribute to peace by which he had always laid store. He hoped it would form a fresh bond between the nations.

EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

BUST UNVEILED IN PALACE OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.

The British Minister yesterday unveiled a bust of King Edward VII the Peacemaker, in the Palace of Peace. A brilliant assemblage was present.

TURKEY AND ADRIANOPLE.

BULGARIA'S DECISION TO NEGOTIATE DIRECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A telegram to the "Times" from Sofia says that Bulgaria has decided to negotiate direct with Turkey on the subject of Adrianople.

DELEGATES TO LEAVE EARLY FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.

The Bulgarian delegates appointed to conduct direct negotiations with Turkey concerning Adrianople and all pending questions between Turkey and Bulgaria will leave Sofia for Constantinople soon. Facilities have been granted them for the rail journey.

SEVERE TURCO-BULGAR FIGHTING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.

A telegram from Adrianople states that the inhabitants or Kirdjali and Egridere have taken up arms to oppose the Bulgarian occupation, and that severe fighting has occurred.

BALKAN ATROCITIES.

CARNEGIE COMMITTEE ABANDONS ENQUIRY.

The Carnegie International Committee of Enquiry into the Balkan massacres has decided to abandon its task owing to objections raised by Servia and Greece on the ground that two of its members, namely, M. Miliukoff, (Russia) and Mr. Brailsford (England) are well-known pro-Bulgarians; and also because traces of atrocities have disappeared with the lapse of time.

LORD HALDANE IN NEW YORK.

BESIEGED BY REPORTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Lord Haldane arrived in New York yesterday on his way to Montreal to deliver a legal lecture. He was besieged by reporters on landing, and is represented as saying that England was able to transport troops round the world at a greater speed and with greater efficiency than any other nation.

REVIEW OF CADETS AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Lord Haldane yesterday visited the Military Academy at West Point and reviewed the cadets.

PRINCE ALBERT APPOINTED A MIDSHIPMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Prince Albert has been appointed a Midshipman on the battleship Collingwood.

MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.

CRITICALLY ILL AT CROMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar is critically ill at Cromer and is not expected to live more than a day or two at the utmost.

Prince Jitendra, his brother, with his bride, Princess Indira, who were spending their honeymoon at Maidenhead, left there to-day, motoring to Cromer in all haste.

WHY YUAN PREPARED FOR WAR.

SENSATIONAL STORY FROM TOKIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30

The Tokio correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" sends a sensational story that the reason why Yuanshikai massed troops in the Yangtse and prepared for war was because he was poisoned with arsenic in May by Southern agents. His life was only saved by the most violent medical methods.

PRESIDENT HUERTA'S PROTEST.

WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. CITIZENS FROM MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.

The President of the Mexican Senate has telegraphed to the New York representative of the Mexican Telegraph Company requesting him to protest to President Wilson against the withdrawal of American citizens from Mexico, declaring that the American colony in Mexico is satisfied with the present situation, and that its withdrawal will result in tremendous damage.

FRENCH SERGEANT CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 30.

A Sergeant named Guiou has been arrested on a charge of espionage. It is alleged that papers have been found showing that he furnished Austrian and Luxemburg officers with information regarding the artillery. The accused denies the charge.

NEW DUTCH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.

A Cabinet has been formed with M. Cort Vanderlinden as Premier; Captain Rambonnet, Minister of Marine; M. Bertling, Minister of Finance; General Bosboom, Minister of War; Dr. Pleyte, Minister of the Colonies; and Dr. Loudon, Dutch Minister at Washington, as Foreign Minister.

THE THAW CASE.

POLICE OBTAIN WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Lawyers continue their fierce struggle over the Thaw case.

Advantage for the moment rests with the Chief of Police of Coaticock who first arrested Thaw at the instance of the Counsel for the State of New York. The Chief of Police has now been granted a writ of "Habeas Corpus," and has thus outwitted Thaw's counsel.

New York lawers are now confident that Thaw will be deported.

ARMY ÆROPLANE MISHAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

An aeroplane flying from Hendon to Farnborough for delivery to the War Office fell a hundred feet at Maidenhead. The pilot, named Debussy, and two passengers, sustained fractured limbs.

CLAN MACKENZIE STILL AGROUND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Admiralty announces that the salvage steamer finds that the Clan Mackenzie is still aground.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

THE KING AT STUDLEY ROYAL.

THE CONNAUGHT WEDDING.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Other matters of dispute and controversy come and go, but we in London have the traffic question ever with us. Thanks to our police and a wonderful net-work of underground railways, we have been able to muddle along without any real systematic control. All kinds of vehicles have been allowed to use the streets at all hours of the day, so long as they have "kept moving"; when not held up by the warning arm of the "man in blue." To keep moving in London may mean anything from twelve or even twenty miles an hour to the slowest of walking paces. It is true that occasionally the presence of a slow moving brewer's dray at the head of a restless procession of motor cabs and busses may remind us that all is not as it should be, but as a rule Londoners have looked upon traffic inconveniences as an institution essential to the character of the Metropolis, and all for the best in the best of worlds. But now the Select Committee on Motor Traffic has issued its report. Parliament is to be advised by one Department, which should combine the duties of the Home Office, Board of Trade, and the Local Government Board. Perhaps members of that Department will awake to the fact that there is certain slow moving commercial traffic that might have specified hours, either early or late, when the throughfares are not crowded, in which to perambulate the streets. It is done in other cities. Taking into consideration the narrowness of many London streets, the present suggestion that slow traffic should keep near the kerb, will be found difficult in practice.

THE GROUSE SEASON.

Probably the two best shots in Society took part in the opening of the "Twelfth" at Studley Royal, the Marquis of Ripon's beautiful country seat. One, of course, was the host himself, who has long been known as by far the most successful of gunmen among the "upper ten," while the other is his exalted guest, King George. His Majesty has been singularly successful in enjoying immunity from the inquisitive eyes of the public during his annual holidays, but no doubt news will filter through of the kind of sport that is being enjoyed at Lord Ripon's, and with two such expert sportsmen at the same shoot, inquisitiveness is excusable. The King's host was better known for many years as Earl de Grey, husband of the elegant and beautiful Lady de Grey, one of Queen Alexandra's greatest friends. Lady Ripon, now a Marchioness, was twice a countess, having been Countess of Lonsdale before she married the future Marquis of Ripon. The latter is the son of that Lord Ripon who was a distinguished Governor-General of India, and whose conversion to Roman Catholicism caused considerable excitement in the mid-Victorian era. The late Lord Ripon, in his turn, was the eldest son of the Lord Goodrich, whose term of office as Prime Minister was so short and undistinguished that quite a number of person have never heard his name. Never has there been a greater devotee of those sports, characteristic of the English country gentleman, than King George, and I hear that his Majesty has given a tentative promise to the Duke of Richmond to visit him for fishing in the Spey later. The fishing is extremely good in the Spey, but King George does not excel with the rod to the same extent that he does with the gun, his experiences of the Spey in particular, having been somewhat disappointing.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

While talking of the Royal family, I am glad to be able to state that no less an authority than the Duke of Connaught himself definitely denied the alarmist reports as to his wife's health, before they started in the Royal Yacht, Alexandra, to visit their daughter, the Crown Princess of Sweden. A slight cold while staying at Cowes had made it advisable for Her Royal Highness to spend a few days in her cabin, hence the highly coloured reports. When the Duke and Duchess return to England there will be great preparations for Prince Arthur's wedding with the Duchess of Fife. The King, I hear, will give the bridegroom the grand chain of the Royal Victorian Order, an honour founded by King Edward and almost confined to royalties. Etiquette demands that Prince Arthur shall have two supporters at his wedding. The Prince of Wales will act as one, and I hear, that H. R. H. has invited his first cousin, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of Albany to support him. In the meanwhile the Duchess of Ffe has been selecting her bridesmaids. Apart from royalties, Lady Mary Cecil, the daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury has been asked to attend in that capacity. Both Lord Salisbury and his wife are great favourities with the Royal family. The former, despite the wretched health from which he has always suffered, is a singularly amicable and attractive personality, less austere than his brothers and less shy and reserved than was his distinguished father. But he has a fair share of the Cecil-Alderson brains, and is in no way behind the rest of his family in that high sense of honour and duty that distinguished them. Although the Duchess of Fife is having her trousseau made entirely of materials manufactured in the Empire, and is no more fond of the extreme fashions of the day than is Queen Mary herself, she is careful that the best Parisian advice and design is sought.

THE WIDOW OF W. H. SMITH.

There has just passed away at her house in Belgrave Square a lady who was far more influential, even during the latter years of her life, than is generally recognised. This is Lady Hambleden, widow of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, for so many years leader of the House of Commons during the premiership of the late Lord Salisbury. She was a very able woman and a genuine philanthrophist, whose businesslike conduct of good works was sound and economical and unobtrusively carried out. She was held in great esteem by the great Queen Victoria, and it was her late Majesty's own impulse that prompted the offer of a Viscountcy after the death of the late Mr. Smith. Had the offer been made in the ordinary official way by the Government, it is a question whether Lady Hambleden would have accepted it; but Queen Victoria knew how to make a letter effective, and her appeal to the widow to accept 'for his sake" would have made a refusal churlish. The new Lord Hambleden, hitherto known among his intimates as "Freddy" Smith, is quite able and regarded as an especially good man of business. For some years he sat in Parliament for his father's old constituency, the Strand, but anxious to develop and advance the firm of which he is virtual head, he resigned his Parliamentary duties. He recently gave a magnificent donation to the new hospital opened by Their Majesties on Gypsy Hill.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

News is to hand that Lord Alverstone has resigned the Lord Chief Justiceship, and prophets are busy telling of his successor. They may all be wrong, as I note that not one has suggested the possibility of an occupant of the judicial bench being transferred, or promoted to this great position. From what I hear it is not only a possibility, but a likelihood. There has been much misconception as to Lord Alverstone's qualities. He was by no means the brilliantly intellectual man that popular opinion took him to be. At his best he never approached the abormal brain power of Lord Halsbury, or the striking brilliance of Sir Edward Clarke, his two most distinguished colleagues, among Conservative lawyers. But he had a true judge's instinct, a high sense of honour, and took immense pains. A distinguished athlete at Cambridge, there is little doubt that too much sedentary work in his early days at the Bar was largely responsible for his present state of health, to say nothing of five to six hours a day on the Bench, during the latter years of his career. That he grew irritable under this enforced inactivity was obvious to those who watched him day after day in court. It first began to shew itself in a curious twisting motion of the shoulders, as though he were trying to shake his robes comfortably on his back. Genial and courteous as he was by nature, his temper began to suffer towards the end. But one thing he never lost; it was his dignity. Lord Alverstone could enjoy a joke, but there was never any buffoonery in his court, which he held in perfect control.

A less eminent member of the legal profession, but one who is well enough known among lawyers, especially those who follow a criminal practice, is about to retire. This is Mr. Henry K. Avory, brother of Mr. Justice Avory, who will act during the coming sessions for the last time as clerk at the new Bailey. His father was clerk before him and was succeeded by his son in 1881. Without wishing to be unkind to Mr. Justice Avory, his personality strongly suggests a pedigree of Old Bailey lawyers; indeed of all living legal luminaries, he, with his egg-shaped head and restrousse nose strongly suggests the novels of Charles Dickens, illustrated by George Cruickshank.

COLONEL CODY.

The funeral of "Colonel" Cody at Aldershot was a striking tribute, and it is a question whether the provinces of England have ever seen a greater gathering of mourning spectators. The War Office waived etiquette and red tape and granted the remains a military funeral, a decision popular with the Army, especially the rank and file, for the dead airman had made himself wonderfully popular with Tommy Atkins. The most remarkable achievement of Colonel Cody was the manner in which he forced the War Office, which for long regarded him as a crank, to recognise his genius and turn it to account for the benefit of Great Britain. No small credit is due to the Press, which may be said to have made Cody in the first place. On Wednesday the remains of "Bertie" Evans, as he was known in the neighbourhood, were buried in the ancient churchyard of Tadley in Hampshire, about a mile and a half from the family residence where he spent his boyhood. The cremated ashes were brought in a casket by Colonel Evans, uncle of the distinguished young sportsman, whose tragic and has been of the sadest incidents in the history of aviation. At the gate of the churchyard the casket was handed to the rector, who proceeded with the beautiful and simple service.

LORD ALVERSTONE.

As I send this to post comes news of Mr. Asquith's denial of the widespread repor that the Lord Chief Justice had resigned. But the "Pall Mall Gazette" and its contemporaries who published the news are not so misaken as people might believe at first glance. The position at the moment is that, should Lord Alverstone feel sufficiently well at the end of the long vacation he will resume his duties, otherwise he will resign office. The most simple will scarcely find this too "cryptic" to draw conclusions from.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Colonel Cobbe, General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Army Head-Quarters, is granted leave for 1 year.

Lieutenant Colonel Tod, 7th Lancers, will officiate for Colonel Cobbe.

Captain H. L. Harkness, Supply and Transport Corps will be transferred to the temporary half pay list from 12th October.

Lieutenant Taylor, 92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Secunderabad is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, will succeed to the command of that regiment when Colonel Banbury vacates in January next.

Lieutenant Berrington, 15th Lancers, has been selected for appointment as Adjutant to Governor's Body Guard in Bengal.

Captain L. S. Bayley, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery.

Captain R. R. Hill, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 31 Mountain Battery at Kohat.

RANGOON, Aug. 30.

No. 61 Co. R. G. A. leave to-morrow for Aden by the R. I. M. S. Northbrook. The details consist of 107 non-commissioned officers and men, eight women and children.

PREMIER'S ASSAILANTS REMANDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Asquith's assailants have been remanded for a week, bail in five pounds being allowed.

The second Provincial Co-operative Conference for the Central Provinces and Berar will be held in Jubbulpore on the 15th and 16th September. The proceedings will be opened by the Chief Commissioner.

DUBLIN STRIKE RIOT.

REPEATED POLICE CHARGES.

SHOWERS OF STONES AND BOTTLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Serious strike rioting is reported from Dublin. Last night the police made repeated charges among a crowd of several thousands. They were received with showers of stones and bottles. Many of the crowd were injured by truncheons.

POLICE PROCLAMATION BURNT.

DUBLIN STRIKE LEADERS DEFIANT.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

At a meeting in Dublin last night, one of the strike leaders who was out on bail burned a police proclamation prohibiting a Meeting on Sunday in support of the strikers. He declared that they would hold the meeting at all costs.

Strong reinforcements of police are being drafted in.

MASTER DECORATOR'S OFFER.

BALLOT OF MEN TO BE TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The master decorators have offered an immediate increase of one penny an hour, and are willing to submit the question of the other halfpenny to arbitration. A ballot of men on the matter will be taken to-day.

NON-UNION DISPUTE ENDED.

NELSON WEAVERS' ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The dispute over the non-Union question in the cotton mills at Nelson, where there has been a strike for several weeks, ended to-day, the Nelson Weavers' Association giving the manufacturers an assurance that it would do its utmost to prevent further stoppage until a conference had been held on the Union question.

THE RAND STRIKE.

ENORMOUS LOSSES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30.

Official figures of direct losses resulting from the strike show that one company alone lost £300,000 profit in July. The mines spent nearly £300,000 less on reef, and five companies conducted operations at a loss of £34,000.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE IN NARAINGUNJ.

ILLITERATE MAHOMEDANS PROCLAIM THEMSELVES GODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 30.

Sometime ago a number of illiterate Mahomedans of Naraingunj in the Dacca district defied the Koran and proclaimed themselves as gods. They banded together and began to terrorise villagers in various ways who failed to recognise their supernatural powers: The Sub-Inspector of Raipur Thana with several constables on receipt of a complaint went to arrest them, but were assaulted and one constable was kept confined in a house. Subsequently twenty-seven of the Mahomedans were arrested. Yesterday the Subdivisional Officer of Naraingunj framed charges against eight for rioting, wrongful confinement and obstructing the police.

COMMERCE MEMBER AT CAWNPORE.

CONFERENCE WITH UPPER INDIA CHAMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 30.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, C.S.I., C.M.G., Member of the Viceroy's Council for Commerce and Industry, accompanied by Major J. F. Gruning I.G.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, to-day met the members of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore. Mr. B. R. Briscoe, Vice-President of the Chamber, occupied the chair and fourteen other representatives were able to be present. During the conference certain matters of commercial importance were discussed and received sympathetic consideration from Mr. Clark.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

TRIAL FOR SEDITION.

TO BEGIN ON MONDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 30.

The trial of the injured accused alleged to be concerned in the Cawnpore Mosque riots was to have been opened to-day before Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional District Magistrate, in the Volunteer Corps premises, but as some of the accused were still unable to be present the Court on the application of Mr. Boys, Crown counsel, adjourned the case to Thursday next. At the last hearing Mr. Boys had mentioned the possibility of the trial taking place in the hospital, but this course was found to be inpracticable. Mr. Boys further intimated that as the cases would not be adjourned ad infinitum and the prisoners could not be kept in jail for a long time he would proceed with the case against as many of the accused who could be present on that day.

With regard to one of the accused then present, Nazar Mohammed Khan, a well-known Kabuli, the Court passed the following order:—

The police have charged Nazar Mohammed Khan under sections 147—109 and 333—149 I. P. C. Counsel for the Crown states that having seen the identification proceedings he does not intend to press the charges. If Counsel is of this opinion it would be a mere waste of time for me to proceed to hear any evidence. I discharge Nazar Mohammad Khan under section 209 (2) of Code of Criminal Procedure.

When discharged Nazar Mahomed Khan caused some amusement by his vehement demand to be taken from the Court in the manner in which he had come, that is, in a gharry. He protested that he was a well known man in his native place. He further requested a copy of the Court's order in order that he might spread it broadcast.

In reply to the Court Mr. Boys said he had not yet received any reply from the Local Government on the subject of sanction to proceed against two accused on charges under section 124a. (sedition). In the ordinary course of events he expected to proceed with the case on Monday.

Counsel for the Crown also mentioned the question of inconvenience caused by the conveyance of 101 prisoners to and from the Court. These accused had yet to hear the committal order and he questioned the utility of bringing out bullock carts, gharries, armed police and sowars in order to bring to Court a number of accused to hear read an order which could just as well be read in jail. It was agreed to read the order in jail on Tuesday or Wednesday whichever was a Court day.

ONE OF TWO ACCUSED RELEASED.

Yesterday evening at four Hafiz Ahmed Ullah, a well-known hide merchant, who was arrested on the 3rd August last, and against whom the local authorities had applied for the necessary sanction from the local Government for prosecution under sections 124 (a) (sedition) and 153a (inciting class hatred) was released from custody by orders of Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional District Magistrate, Cawnpore. It would appear that the local Government has refused the sanction applied for in the case of Ahmed Ullah.

It is not yet known whether the case against the other accused Moulana Abdul Qadir Azed Subhani will be proceeded with to-morrow. but it is presumed that his being still kept in confinement indicates that the local Government has given the necessary sanction in his case.

PRIVATE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has committed Private Dawson, of the Sherwood Foresters, to the ensuing criminal sessions for criminal breach of trust in respect of a postal order for 13s. 4d.

It is stated that Corporal Cross, stationed at Wellington Depot, sent Private Lewis Rs. 10. Subsequently he wrote to the military authorities to have the amount returned to him. On February 7 a British postal order arrived at the Commandant's office where the accused was employed. It was then missed. On enquiries being made the military authorities were shown the order which was cashed in February.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. H. Gough, Superintendent, Army Remount Department in India.

CHOLERA IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Aug. 31.

A case of Asiatic cholera has occurred here. The patient is a merchant who recently arrived from Salonica via Servia.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATION.

OUTLOOK FOR ASIATIC TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Fears are beginning to be expressed of the possibility of Franco-German negotiations regarding the Baghdad Railway ending in a division of Asiatic Turkey into so-called railway zones, which could easily be transformed into spheres of political interest. It is urged that it is the paramount interest both of France and Britain to avert anything of the kind, as tending to the disintegration of Asiatic Turkey.

QUICK CURES IN SHAM ILLNESSES.

HOW MALINGERERS HAVE BEEN FOUND OUT.

Some amusing stories illustrating the wiles of maingerers were told to the doctors in the Forensic Medicine Section of the Medical Congress on Monday Aug. 11, says the "Daily News."

Sir John Collie related how a woman was condemned by a house-surgeon to wear a back splint for an alleged stiff right knee. He removed the splint, and directed her to sit down and take off her right boot, meanwhile eagerly plying her with questions as to what exactly happened at the moment of the accident. As a result, she forgot the present and lived in the past, removing her boot in the usual way as she spoke, crossing her legs and bending her knee!

A CURE FOR "HELPLESSNESS."

Dr. Arthur Morley recalled the case of a woman who was admitted to hospital when he was a student. She was brought in by the police on an ambulance, and stated to have been knocked down by an omnibus, her lower limbs being apparenly helpless. She remained in hospital some few weeks, and no one suspected that the case was not genuine.

But the Chaplain found that she had previously been in other hospitals for similar accidents and under similar circumstances, and the nursing-staff, watching her very closely, saw that she moved in bed occasionally when she thought she was free from observation.

The surgeon in charge of her case then told her he thought he could cure her instantaneously by means of a strong electric current, but that she must expect it to be rather painful. Seeing that the game was up, she at once leapt up in bed and said she had been through that before and would go home.

THE STIMULUS OF SOUND.

"Some few years later," added Dr. Morley, "when I was house surgeon at the same hospital, I was called down in the middle of the night to see a supposed case of fractured spine, and I and the night surgery-sister, recognising the same woman, were on our guard. I said nothing, but got out the battery and set the coil running merrily. The sound had the desired effect, and the woman was up off the stretcher like a rocket.

Curiously enough, his same woman was brought into the same hospital by the police on a third occasion. She was then simulating epilepsy, but the mere sound of the faradic battery stopped the fits.

On this occasion, however, the doctor insisted on applying the battery, even though she had already recovered before it was ready for application. "Her language was as remarkable as her temerity in making such repeated attempts at the same institution, but I have never seen or heard of her since."

THE BACK THAT BENT.

On another occasion a man who was under examination explained theatrically that he could not bend his back further than to a certain degree, on reaching which, he said, "it catches me up with the kind of a click, which kind of shakes me up all over." He demonstrated this by partially flexing his spine and suddenly pulling up with a jerk, exclaiming that he could not bend further than that and had not been able to do so since the alleged strain. Dr. Morley asked him to show how far he used to be able to bend before the "accident," and he was guileless enough to bend down and touch his toes with his fingers, exclaiming at the same time that there had never been anything wrong with his back before!

PUNJAB SANITATION CONFERENCE.

SETTINGS CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Punjab Sanitation Conference concluded its sitting to-day which was devoted to the consideration and modifications of resolutions passed at previous sittings. All the resolutions were finally adopted with slight alterations here and there. A vote of thanks was proposed to the Chairman by Mr. Mayhald which was carried with the enthusiastic support of all the members. After a brief reply Mr Fenton declared the Conference closed.

GERMAN FINANCE.

REDUCTION OF BANK RATE IMPOSSIBLE.

PERIOD OF STRAIN EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

At a meeting of the German Reichsbank, the Vice-President declared that the reduction of the bank rate was still impossible. Although the banks at present had bullion in deposit to the extent of nearly nine million sterling above August 1912, and in spite of the transfer of over a million to the war treasury, Germany had imported, hitherto, in 1913, eleven millions and exported 2½ millions. Before the bank rate was lowered the Vice-President said, we must see whether the easiness of money was not merely temporary. He added that it looked as if there would be a period of strain at the end of September.

HACKNEY TRAGEDY.

DRAMATIC STORY OF FATHER'S ARREST.

Frederick Robertson, of Dame-street, Islington, who is charged with the murder of his three children at Hackney, was again remanded for a week at the North London Police Court in mail week. Mr. Lewis appeared for the prosecution, and Robertson, who was undefended, made an application for legal aid. The magistrate said he had no power to grant the application. Detective Sharp gave evidence as to the finding of the children's bodies. "I went to the cellar," he said, "and at the foot of the wall I saw the naked body of a little child. A little to the right of that body I saw a bundle with a leg of child protruding. The bundle consisted of a blanket with a body inside." The witness went on to describe the finding of their body, which was discovered wrapped in brown paper. The baby found in the blanket was subsequently identified as that of the girl named Nellie. The witness produced the blanket in which the body was contained, and explained that it had evidently been laid in the blanket, and the latter wound round it and then pinned together. The naked body was identified as that of the child Freddie, and the one wrapped in the paper as that of the baby Trixie.

George Moody, a painter and paper hanger, of Milfields-road, with whom the prisoner and his wife and children lived before they moved to Saratoga-road, said that when they left his house he saw the children from time to time until June 21. That was the last he saw of them until he identified the bodies at the mortuary. The witness spoke of various dates on which he saw Robertson, and on which the latter told him that the children were going on all right. "We asked him over and over again where they were," added Moody, "but he would not tell us." He said they were in a home, but when we asked him which home he said: 'I cannot tell you.' The prisoner also told the witness that his wife could not look after the children after a certain date, and that he himself (the prisoner) could not do so, and so he had had to send them away. He mentioned having approached a relieving officer, and said that the latter could take charge of them, and also told witness that he had left Saratoga-road, and was living with his mother.

Moody went on to describe the visit he paid to the place where the prisoner was employed on the evening of July 25. He told him that his three children had been discovered dead in the house in Saratoga-road. "He seemed to be struck dumb for a moment," said the witness, adding: "He then replied, 'I know nothing about it.' I said to him: 'You go and put your hat and coat on. I shall give you in charge of the first policeman I see outside.'" The prisoner said that he must go and see his mother first, but the witness refused to let him go. Walking down the street they met Detective-inspector Haigh, and the prisoner was arrested.

At this stage it was intimated that Mr. Cowper had undertaken the defence of the prisoner.

"AWAY WITH A FRIEND."

Robert Charles Goode, who collected the rent in respect of the house in Saratoga-road, related a conversation he had with the prisoner on July 7. The witness asked him how his wife was and the prisoner replied that she was not much better. "I afterwards asked him how the children were," continued the witness. "He said: 'Thank goodness, they are away with a friend.' I said it was a good help for him." The witness added that he went into the kitchen with the prisoner, and the latter asked him to excuse the state it was in, as it was all upside down.

Mary Lane, in charge of the Salvation Army Receiving Home for Women and Girls, at Mare-street, Hackney, spoke of the visit of a man whose name she entered as Robertson at the home on June 28 to obtain a woman to mind his three children in Saratoga-road. She told him that she had no one suitable, and advised him to write and call at headquarters. To her knowledge he did not call again. An inquiry officer employed by the Salvation Army in the case of the adoption of children, said no application for the proposed adoption of children had been received from Robertson.

JALGAON BRIBERY CHARGES.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

TAHSILDAR'S ACCUMULATION OF TREASURES.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

KHAMGOAN, Aug. 29.

Inspector Balvant Vinayak was examined for the prosecution in the case against Mr. Mahomed Sirapuddin, officiating Tahsildar, who is being prosecuted on charges of bribery and extortion under orders of the Local Government of the Central Provinces before Mr. E. M. Kiernander, Special Magistrate.

Witness stated that he accompanied the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to Jalgaon on the 30th June. On their way they stayed for the night at Nandura Railway Station, where he saw the accused's clerk with some papers. Witness was asked to make enquire's regarding the allegations against the accused. Witness had been Sub-Inspector of Jalgoan for five years and had known the people there well. He made enquiries, and informed the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who recorded the statements of various persons. Subsequently the Deputy Commissioner ordered witness to make further enquiries, regarding the stone cases and to make enquiries regarding other allegations of bribery against the accused.

The witness further stated that he was satisfied that the accused had received money from people and he had been accustomed to leave a box of valuables in the strong room of the Sub-Treasury when going on tour.

ACCUSED'S TREASURES.

Witness went with others to the house of the accused at about 8 a.m. when the accused was present. He searched the place and seized several articles, among them being silver utensils, gold bars and two hundred and three sovereigns, all collectively valued at Rs. 6,324 odd. The silver articles were perfectly new and had been bought by the accused since his becoming the Tahsildar of Jalgoan.

In addition to the above there were in the house about twelve to fourteen thousand rupees worth of ornaments, and clothes worth Rs. 2,000. These ornaments and clothes witness did not seize as they did not appear to be quite new.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khar-Witness was asked to make enquirie's on verbal instructions received from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioner, on the 13th July when the accused was with the Deputy Commissioners. On the 13th sent for the witness and told him to accompany the accused and get some papers. The Deputy Commissioner did not ask him to search the house of the accused, but he said to the accused that certain papers were missing and that if he did not give them up his house would be searched. He had no search warrant when he searched the house.

Witness did not know that the accused owned four villages in Upper India. He was shown no papers about those villages. Witness did not ask the accused where he had the gold ornaments and silver articles made. He did not know that the accused's was to be married.

INCIDENT AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

Tikandas, who is connected with Mohanchand in business, and an Honorary Magistrate of Barhanpur, was next examined. He stated that on April 18th he heard that Mohanchand was implicated in a case of receiving stolen property and next day he went to Khamgaon to apply for bail. An application was presented to the Deputy Commissioner, who referred it to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the latter stated that he would send it to the police who would obtain bail. Later on witness went to see the Sub-Divisional Magistrate when the accused was there. The accused went inside to see the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and the witness was told by a peon that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate had no time to see him. On 30th June last he received a telegram from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, asking him to go to Jalgaon. Witness started at once and arrived at Nandura Station at about midnight. Witness was entering the waiting room, where he intended to stay for the night, when he felt his arm caught. He turned and saw Gopalrao, the Sub Inspector of Police, who said to witness; "The Tahsildar is in the waiting room, see him." Witness saw the accused, who was outside the waiting room. He seized witness's hand and took him towards the goodshed and said; "Some police officers have come from Malkapur. When they are asleep come and see me in the waiting room."

After an hour or two witness went to the waiting room and the accused showed witness a sheet of paper which was typewritten except the last three or four lines. The accused then said. "I had acquitted Mohanchand but the Sub-Divisional Magistrate has sent for the record and I will destroy my order." Witness read the last four lines and they related to the acquittal of Mohanchand The only other man in the room was a clerk and there was a typewriting machine and many papers.

The further hearing is proceeding.

IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

INDIA TO BE INCLUDED IN SCHEME.

INCLUSION ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

With reference to the "Times of India's" remarks of this morning regarding the apparent omission of India from the scheme of the Imperial exhibition, the Exhibition authorities state that negotiations for a site are in progress and will be settled before the end of the year. After that, a deputation will go to India and possibly Egypt to arrange for their participation.

The Exhibition authorities regard India's inclusion as essential to the success of the project.

The Grand Council already includes Lord Hardinge, Lord Ampthill, Lord Lamington, Lord Curzon, Lord Kitchener, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith, Sir Philip Hutchins, Mr. C. E. Hobhouse and Colonel C. E. Yate, M. P.

The authorities say it is impossible to send deputations to India and the Dominions till the site is settled, owing to the uncertainty of space it will be possible to offer each of them. The authorities emphasize that every Dominion and Colony will have full control of its own section and will be represented on all the Committees.

PANAMA EXHIBITION.

WHY BRITAIN SHOULD CO-OPERATE.

"The Daily Chronicle" is doing a great service to British trade by agitating for a reversal of the Government's decision not to participate in the Panama exhibition, writes Mr. Chiozza Money in the "Daily Chronicle." I brush aside all question of the desirability of British participation in its relation to the promotion of good feeling between the Americans and ourselves, important as that is. If the United States did not exist, and had never taken up the great feat of engineering, for whose imitation the world is indebted to the French, or if the Panama cut were brought to completion by the United States of Colombia, or even the American-made presudo-Republic of Panama, it would still be our duty to ourselves to display British industries to the best of our ability in an exhibition which will mark the beginning of what is nothing less than a commercial revolution.

The engineer acts while the politician talks, and it is the engineer far more than the statesman who changes the face of the world and decides the destinies of nations. The engineers who are carrying out what will be the greatest wonder of the world are shaping an end which will be fraught with tremendous consequences for many nations, and not least for this nation. I do not pretend that to exhibit at Panama can alter the fact that the cutting of the canal will worsen our relative position in the world of increasing competition. I do contend, however, that the more closely the circumstances of the case are examined, the more desirable it appears that the greatest maritime and commercial nation should make itself prominent in a matter which affects the mercantile marine and commerce of the world at large.

PANAMA AND TRADE.

Let us remind ourselves of what the Panama cut means to commercial geography. The first point of importance to note is that the Panama Canal will do great things for the American nations, but little for the European nations. Already enjoying the Suez Canal, which gives us easy communication with the Far East, the new Panama route matters little to us in that important connection. How different the American position. According to the official figures got out for the Ishmian Canal Commission, the voyage from New York to Japan via Panama means a saving of 3,700 miles. As things are a ship sailing from New York for China or Japan goes eastward through the Susz Canal. After 1915 the journey will be westward via Panama.

Thus it is also with the New York —Sydney route. Now the journey is eastward by the Cape of Good Hope, a voyage of 14,000 miles. In future a ship leaving New York for Australia will travel westwards, and save about 4,000 miles.

In short, the cutting of Panama gives to the Atlantic ports of the United States (and of course for the ports of the American Atlantic seaboard generally, in varying degrees) a gain in relation to trade with Australasia and the Orient, in which Britain, or, for that matter, Germany or France, shares very little. It is a relative gain for America; a relative loss for ourselves, since our present advantage is cancelled. I have reminded the reader that there is a general American gain, and surely we shall do well to remember that Britain is an American power. In North America, in Central America, and in South America the British Empire directly gains by Panama. The British West Indies have a brilliant future assured to them. It seems to me unthinkable that, this being the case, the Mother Country is not to fly her flag at the Panama Exhibition.

OTHER AMERICAN GAINS.

But let us deal with some other points of importance. If a Mercator map is drawn, with the American continent neatly put in the centre instead of that familiar arrangement which arbitrarily puts the United Kingdom in that desirable position, we see at once how America's situation in the world of commerce is advantaged by the Isthmian Canal. Cut through the isthmus, and the two great American seaboards are for practical purposes made one. As things are, New York to California means the rounding of Cape Horn. After 1915 a ship sailing from New York for any Pacific coast port north of Panama will save 8,400 miles as compared with the Cape Horn route of to-day. The journey from New York to Pacific coast ports south of Panama will be shortened by a distance of from 1,000 to over 8,000 miles. The same kind of advantage, of course, is gained by Pacific ports of the United States (or of Canada or Mexico) in relation to Atlantic South American ports.

Then, again, there is the great saving in the length of voyages from American Pacific coast ports to Europe. A ship leaving an American Pacific port north of Panama for a voyage to Europe will save 6,000 miles. In this connection it will be seen that a voyage from a European port to a South American Pacific port (unless the South American port is near Cape Horn) will be shortened considerably. The gain in a voyage from Europe via the Panama Canal, as compared with a voyage via Cape Horn, for ports on the American Pacific coast, is relatively smaller than the gain made in a voyage from New York, and that, therefore, is another American relative advantage.

Let us compare the present relations of Liverpool and New York with San Francisco. As things are, the voyage in each case is via Cape Horn, and therefore Liverpool is now for practical purposes almost as near to San Francisco as is New York. Cut Panama, and New York is suddenly brought 2,750 miles nearer to San Francisco, which means great relative loss to Liverpool, and great relative gain to New York.

I might add many other illustrations, but the matter is truly summed up by saying that the cutting of Panama deprives Europe of the relative advantage which she now possesses through the cutting of Suez. The American relative gain is very great, and in commerce, of course, relative advantage means much. Trade will altogether dwarf the tentative transactions of to-day. The trade of the world must not be regarded as a thing of limited dimensions, out of which, if one nation draws more, another nation will necessarily draw less. We have rather to regard it as a thing capable of unlimited expansion, in which, in spite of the developments of a dozen competitors, there is room for an enlarged British future.

But, if such a future is to be realised British traders cannot afford to neglect such an opportunity as the Panama Exhibition will afford them. In commerce, as in war, prestige counts for much. The excuse is made that participation would cost the Treasury £250,000. It is as though a toilet soap firm hesitated to order a quarter-page advertisement in a leading newspaper. Nay, that does not express the proper proportion: It is as though such a firm boggled at the price of an inch of space. The further excuse is made that the Panama buildings are to be classed by industry, and not by the nation. A very sensible thing, such a classification by trade, and a reason not for hanging back, but for going in.

Parliament is fising, and the matter has to be left in the hands of our responsible governors. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Board of Trade and the Treasury will not hesitate to perform their plain duty in the matter. If they do not, the new American advantage in Panama, combined with British indifference, may prove fatal to British commercial prestige in Central and South America and the Pacific.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

There were no fresh cases of either plague, cholera, or small-pox in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Saturday last. The total mortality from all causes during the same period amounted to 75, as compared with 86 of the corresponding period of last year and 76 of that of the year before. Out of a total of 1,593 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Friday, six were found to be plague infected. During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Sunday, there were three attacks and two deaths from plague in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 90 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 91 and for that of the year before 67. The three plague attacks were reported from Mandvi, Byculla and Mahim respectively. There were two attacks and two deaths from small-pox, but no cases of cholera were reported during the same period.

TYPHOON IN TOKIO.

15,000 HOUSES SUBMERGED.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Aug.

As the result of a typhoon s... people have been killed, whil... thousand houses are submo... Tokio alone.

Seventeen children have b... while climbing Mount Komagat...

The railways and crops ... suffered.

CANNIBALISM IN SIERRA LEONE.

EFFORT TO EXTERMINATE A SECRET SOCIETY.

A subject of grim interest is dealt with in a dispatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, which has been published by the Colonial Office as a White Paper. For some years past, the dispatch states—possibly for centuries, it observes in another place—certain districts of the Protectorate, says the "Daily News," have been infested by a secret organisation, called the "Human Leopard Society," the principle rites of which seem to include human sacrifice and the eating of human flesh.

Several cases of murder committed by the society had at various times come before the Circuit Court and convictions obtained, but the full extent of the society's operations was not brought to light until last year, when the District Commissioner received information that from 20 to 30 murders had been committed since 1907.

Having resolved to exterminate the organisation, the Government caused last year extensive arrests to be made, with the result that no fewer than 336 persons were got hold on the information supplied by some members of the organisation, who turned King's evidence. It soon, however, appeared that no corroborative evidence against the majority of them could be obtained owing to the fear the society inspired among the natives, so that only 42 were committed for trial, and the rest were discharged. Later on 66 other persons were arrested, so that the total number convicted amounted to 108.

LAW MADE MORE DRASTIC.

Before their trial a previous Act dealing with the same subject was amended, the society being declared unlawful and the authorities being armed with extensive powers of search and arrest. A special tribunal was also appointed, consisting of three members, with the native assessors, such as ordinarily sit in the Circuit Courts. This tribunal was to try the 108 personers and have the power to recommend explusion in case the evidence should not prove sufficient to justify conviction.

In the course of examination before this court—an examination which was conducted "with the utmost care and patience"—some of the evidence offered by the informers proved worthless, in consequence of which the charges were not persisted in the case of 71 persons; of the remaining, three died before the actual trial, so that only 34 were proceeded against.

The result of the trial was that nine were convicted of murder, ten others of lesser offences, and the remaining 15 were acquited. Of those convicted seven were executed, and two were sentenced to imprisonment for life. Of those acquitted, eleven were subsequently expelled from the Protectorate.

THE SOCIETY NOT KILLED.

In spite of this drastic action the Governor does not venture "to assert that the criminal organisation has been broken up." He thinks that "the blind belief of the natives in the efficacy of the 'medicines' concocted by the society, the power and authority enjoyed by the possessors of these medicines, the fact that periodical human sacrifices are considered to be necessary in order to renew the efficacy of the medicines and a tendency on the part of some natives to cannibalism pure and simple—all these causes will contribute to the survival of this baneful organisation."

Any member of an unlawful society or any person who takes part in its operations is now liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.

The District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway wires:—The breaches between Mithre and Lindsay have been repaired at 10 o'clock last night. Up mails were transhipped with difficulty and danger from Billput to Lindsay. More transhipments of mails and passengers are not possible until the water subsides and some of the bad breaches are repaired. Through communication will probably be restored within four or five days.

As a precautionary measure against petty thefts and dacoities that are apprehended in the flood stricken areas of Contai, in the Midnapore district, a regiment of armed police is being sent there.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE AT HOME.

MORE CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

A NEW COSMOPOLITAN BANK.

THE "INDIAN GOLD PERIL."

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

So far as the London Stock Exchange is concerned I can write more cheerfully this week, than has been possible since the days when the thunder of war was first heard in the Balkans. It is true that the outside public generally is still rather shy, but a considerable number of that "advance guard," which usually precedes a revival of public interest has been making selections obviously to hold for some time at any rate, and not in the spirit of the punter. Circumstances generally are favourable. The Near East still has its difficulties, but, without doubt, war is finished, and, best of all, the great Powers are in amity. The money markets of Europe are easy, and although New York has the usual crop demands to look forward to, the attitude of the Treasury is such that there is no fear in Wall Street of undue stringency. At the moment New York is enjoying comfortably monetary conditions. Until to-day advices from across the Atlantic were very favourable as regards crop prospects. But yesterday rumours were abroad that much damage had been done, and unfortunately this morning's news confirms them. That Wall Street suffered some reaction on its recent optimism is not surprising, but I hear dealings were largely professional and the undertone was healthy. No Bourses are ever the worse for these temporary checks, and especially are they a necessary evil to Wall Street. As regards other foreign markets Paris remains firm, but Berlin has been easier. To those who read my recent remarks concerning the end-of-August developments probable in the monetary situation in the German capital, a certain amount of uncomfortable feeling on the Bourse will not come as a surprise.

THE LOW PRICE OF CONSOLS.

To return to Throgmorton Street, gilt-edged Stocks have been cheerful, but there has been little business. The quotation for Consols—the price now is barely 74—is again becoming a matter of public discussion. One well-known citizen has been writing to leading journals recommending a conversion of Consols to paper currency. He cleverly argues the fact that the Bank of England only exists by Royal Charter, and that the Government is eventually responsible for her issue of bank notes over and above her gold reserves. What then, asks this gentleman, is the difference between Consols and bank notes when it comes to a question of material value? If a five pound Bank of England note is worth five golden sovereigns all the world over, why should not one hundred pounds worth of Consols stock be made exchangeable for one hundred golden sovereigns? I can only recommend the writer to invite Mr. Lloyd George to a quiet dinner.

HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.

Home Railways have perhaps received the most satisfactory attention during the week, and the opening of a new account has revealed quite comfortable advances during the week. By the New Railways Accounts Act the companies are not obliged to take shareholders and the public much into their confidence at the end of the first half year, and a disinclination to do so on the part of leading lines has caused much dissatisfaction. An animated correspondence on the subject has been carried on with the directors of the Great Northern. Of course, it is not merely inquisitiveness regarding the past half year that disturbs the minds of the grumblers. They ask themselves whether the same reserve is to be repeated every year? I think not. I am inclined to the opinion that the present silence is largely due to temporary dislocation of companies' accounts by the operation of the new act. Canadian and foreign Railways have in nearly all cases been firm markets. The realising of Canadian Pacific Stock, in order to meet calls on the last issue, to which I referred last week, is now at an end, and there is nothing seriously to impede an upward movement. The Rand section of the South African market has been cheerful if quiet, whilst there has been quite good business done in Rhodesians. At the meeting of Willoughby's Consolidated Company the chairman hinted at a new land scheme that the Chartered Company has in hand. A correspondent mentioned the matter in a letter I received by the last mail, and I have reason to believe that details will be published in the near future. Knowledge of these may account for inside buying in the Rhodesian market, for the scheme will be of far-reaching effect, especially to the Chartered Company, which is the largest holder of land in the country. It will be calculated materially to influence emigration, and will involve a separate Land Company, subsidiary to the Chartered Company. Most other departments of the House have shared in the more cheerful tone. Industrials have steadily improved, Rubbers have quietly recovered day by day, there has been buying of oil shares and Nigerian descriptions have been a good market.

THE "INDIAN GOLD PERIL."

Controversy over the Silver question and what is becoming known as the "Indian Gold Peril" continues to grow. When I first wrote you on this subject scarcely two months ago, it had hardly arisen over here as a public question, but little by little newspapers are taking it up and correspondence on the subject is becoming quite voluminous. One man tells us that the fall from 60d. per ounce in the price of the white metal to the present quotation is the work of legislation. That is scarcely the correct way to put it, for it was the removal of legislation which set a gold value for silver that caused the fall. In any case these quarrels over past history are futile, and it is painfully notable to the practical man of action that none of the critics suggest effective measures to deal with the situation as it exists. In the meanwhile the position of our money market here is interesting and the inward opinions of the Bank of England directors on the subject can be gathered by their decisions at yesterday's weekly meeting to keep the official rate of discount at 4½ per cent., despite the exceptionally strong position of the Central Institution. Thanks largely to arrivals of gold from South America, and partly to some contraction in the note circulation, the reserve at the Bank stood at 58.07 of the liabilities, as compared with 55.90 per cent. last week, and 49.82 per cent. this time last year. No doubt the cautious attitude of the Bank directors is due to anticipation of demands from abroad. Germany will probable be drawing from London, while the autumn shipments to Egypt have begun. On Wednesday the Bank announced the first of these despatches to move the cotton crop. This is an early beginning and it is not possible yet to estimate the size and value of the crop. I am told that it is likely to be considerably above the average, and possibly as good as last year. This will mean a value well over £31,000,000. Egypt usually retains a balance of £5,000,000 in gold every year, and despite the practical and energetic schemes of Lord Kitchener to bring the fellaheen up to modern ideas a very considerable quantity of this gold is hoarded.

FRENCH PROSPERITY.

Great interest attaches to the report of His Majesty's Consul General in Paris, showing that during 1912, France enjoyed twelve months of great commercial prosperity. The chief influence for good was the recovery in agriculture, which during 1911, had suffered from an abnormally dry season following a disastrously wet one in 1910. It is well-known that France during a normal year is well able to supply requisite food-stuffs from her own agricultural resources, but in 1910, and 1911, her resources were short of her demands and the balance had to be supplied from outside. This was damaging to France, and resulted in less money for purposes of investment. That agriculture flourished during 1912 is revealed by the enormous reduction in the quantity of food-stuffs imported from abroad. The most unsatisfactory feature of the year was the champagne trade owing to a poor season and the unsatisfactory quality of the fruit. A further revelation of the prosperity of France during 1912, is supplied by the various revenue returns, such as railway receipts, and shipping returns, while the banks shew a wonderful expansion of business. Business was largely helped by the low rates at which banks and finance houses advanced capital, the Bank rate not having at any time over 4 per cent. as regards large industrial works, especially, the metal trades the advance of France has been quite remarkable. She used to take a comparatively small place, but thanks largely to the opening of new iron ore fields in both France and Algeria she has made great advances. Of course the important place that the country has gained in the motor and aeroplane world has had much to do with the growing importance of France as a manufacturing country. As regards her exports the most notable improvement has been with Britain, but both Belgium and the United States shared in the growth.

THE VIENNA BOURSE.

There is special interest in watching the course of the Viennese Bourse just now, and great disappointment is felt locally that iron and steel issues do not improve, far from these descriptions the rest of the market takes its care. It was firmly believed that with the finish of the war in the Balkans the situation in Vienna would have considerably improved before now and a period of prosperity set in. But such has not proved to be the case, the chief characteristic of the Austrian capital being idle inactivity. Of course all the big dealers are away enjoying their summer vacations. Against these depressing facts comes good news of the Hungarian harvest returns. Perhaps the Balkan war being really at an end, things will brighten up in Vienna when the holiday season is over. There is no question that the importance of this capital, from the financial and commercial point of view must grow very considerably in view of future developments in South East Europe.

NEW SCHEMES IN PROSPECT.

I hear of several big financial schemes in hand in the City not the least important is a Cosmopolitan Bank to supply a great want in the discount market, owing to the limited accommodation offerred by the Bank of England and the Joint Stock institutions. Although it cannot be officially known the Bank of Athens is largely interested in the scheme, and a large number of important gentlemen connected with the financial and commercial world have promised to join the Board. There is one more big insurance scheme on the stocks. Promoters are not likely to be in a hurry to bring out the several industrial companies in preparation, underwriters being far from encouraging.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The current issue of the *Economist* has some interesting statistics dealing with the English furniture trade, which shows the growing popularity of English made furniture especially among foerign nations. The most notable fact is the increasing demand for our manufactures in France, where taste and good workmanship is appreciated. The truth is, that take it all in all, the quality and style of English made furniture has vastly improved in the past few years, and much as they may be criticised, there is no question that even the many furnishing companies that have lately sprung up for the convenience of the less well-to-do are now capable of turning out high class goods.

It would surprise many of the purchasers of expensive articles in Bond Street, if they knew that the goods they bought are actually made by firms better known for their accommodation of the *petit bourgeoisie* on the hire system, than for furnishing the mansions of the rich. While the foreigner has been an enthusiastic buyer, the colonies and dominions beyond the seas have not kept pace. For instance in 1903, we sold to the Colonies and India more than three times as much as we sold to foreign countries but in 1911, the Imperial sales totalled only £458,000 against a total of £822,000 for foreign countries. Here is food for reflection among political thinkers of the imperial preference school. The fact that blood is thicker than water must be acted upon with discretion when dealing with modern business.

FISHERIES IN WESTERN INDIA.

The Rev. Father Asmush S. J. presided at a lecture on 'Fisheries in Western India' given by Prof. V. N. Hate, B.Sc., of the Wilson College, before the Indian Guild of Science on Thursday last. Prof. Hate and his uncle who had taken great interest in the subject were the first to send from India various exhibits to the International Fisheries Exhibition at St. Petersburg, held some years ago. Prof. Hate contended that greater attention ought to be drawn to the value of fishes as a cheap article of food which is at the same time one of a most nutritious kind, as it contains a good deal of proteid matter. Fisheries were rightly called the harvests of the sea. We in Bombay had, however, not paid any attention at all to the increase in this harvest, nor taken any care to study the question of introducing new breeds in our fresh-waters. The United States Government had published many practical reports on fisheries in their waters and we might take advantage of the work done there. Sir Krishna Gupta's report on the Bengal fisheries as also the publications of Sir Frederick Nicholson on fisheries in Madras provided very useful material to the student of this subject. Prof. Hate advocated the necessity of having a marine biological association in Bombay, which would provide facilities for research work and referred in this connection to the opportunities given to zoologists at Calcutta specifying particularly the work of Dr. Annandale. He described the two kinds of fisheries namely the coastal and the deep sea variety, and pointed out the necessity of knowing the life history of edible fish, of their period of spawning, and of getting acquainted with some method which would determine their age. A good deal of work could be done in finding out how the Indian lobster and the Indian oyster could be made to multiply more favourably and the abundance of these in the market would be of great benefit to the fish trade. He suggested that the Museum of Western India which we would shortly have, should possess a splendid aquarium and that the Science Institute should provide facilities for research work on the subject. He concluded with the hope that better means would be found to interest public opinion in the question by means of fisheries exhibitions, etc., etc.

Father Asmuth heartily supported the suggestion for the establishment of a marine biological station in Bombay and exhorted college students who were taking up the study of Biology to look to the economic importance of a subject like the Western India Fisheries. After expressing his indebtedness to the lecturer for drawing attention to this subject, he observed, in conclusion, that the promoters of the new museum and the Science Institute would do well to provide the facilities demanded.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

FLOODS AND RELIEF.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 27.

The disasters which have overtaken Burdwan and the other districts in Bengal have awakened deep and widespread sympathy in Calcutta, and the meeting which was held at the Town Hall on Friday to raise a public relief fund was well attended. Lord Carmichael, who presided, spoke with his usual fluency and sympathy. About £2,000 was given or promised at the meeting, which, considering the amount of money represented by the men who attended, is very small.

To me it appears that there was an air of half-heartedness about the meeting, and I suspect that one reason was that it had to be postponed for a week or ten days in order that the officials from Dacca might have time to visit the flooded area and report upon the extent of the calamity. There is nothing like striking while the iron is hot, and that has not been done.

CALCUTTA NOISES.

Whether it is merely a "silly season" controversy or not deponent knoweth not, but during the past few days the *Statesman* and its correspondents have been enlivening us all with dissertations upon the nöises for which Calcutta is famous, and of which there is an almost infinite variety. First and foremost there is the motorist, particularly the taxi driver, who, whatever his acquirements as a driver or mechanic, is certainly a pastmaster as a performer upon the horn. He sounds it in traffic and out of it, by night and by day, occasionally when there is need of it, generally when there isn't, and this aparently out of sheer exuberance of spirits. So far as he is concerned there might as well be no police at all, although one of the *Statesman's* correspondents asserts that no one has any right to sound any horn or whistle unless he has been specially authorized by the Corporation in that behalf. Then there is the nuisance of durwans and other servants, especially Uriyah bearers, who, being in a position to sleep during the greater part of the day, are not particular whether they sleep at night or not. These people make night hideous, especially in the middle of the town, by organizing sing songs, both with and without instrumental accompaniment, which sometimes last until day break, to the utter demoralization of those unfortunates who have to work during the day but who are thus debarred from their proper rest at night. The steam whistle nuisance, which is specially prevalent on the Howrah side, is another prolific source of tears and profanity on this side, and it is being seriously asked why on earth the whole commuhity should permit its beauty sleep to be impinged upon by the raucous voices of the Howrah sirens, simply in order that a few mills and engineering works may rouse their workmen at a minimum of trouble to themselves. The jackals have also come in for their share of abuse. The obscene crow, who is a worse offender than almost any of these mentioned above, has not yet been mentioned, curiously enough; but he will doubtless come into the picture before we have finished. No one can help sympathising with the tortured nerves of the people who write to the papers, but what on earth is to be done? You can no more make people silent by Act of Parliament than you can make them sober. As regards the steam whistle nuisance it certainly seems anamalous that mill owners, etc., should be in a position to "murder sleep" with impunity, and this practice might be and should be stopped; but I shall be very much surprised if, when this consummation has been attained, the victims are much better off than they were before. The only conditions under which I have been disturbed myself by reason of the Howrah sirens was when, either though indigestion or an evil conscience I have been in such a state that anything would have roused me. When I get into this state it is really immaterial whether the sirens are turned on full blast or not. On the other hand, when I am in form I sleep serenely through the noisiest chorus of sirens. However, on principle, these disturbances ought not to be allowed, and I am with the grumblers all the time.

NIGHT NAVIGATION OF THE HOOGHLY.

An interesting controversy is preceding on the subject of the navigation of the Hooghly by night. When the Port Commissioners invited opinions from the pilots on this subject a few months ago the whole body, with two exceptions, pronounced against the proposal. But these two exceptions were the senior members of the service. As to this the opponents of the scheme point out with some asperity that they will not be personally affected by the risks and dangers to which it will assuredly lead. They are on the eve of retirement, while it is the younger members of the service who will be called upon to work this most dangerous river by night if the scheme comes into operation. The Port Trust has now considered the matter fully and has decided to give the night navigation scheme a trial. This decision is now being energetically canvassed, alive in the part of the pilots and of the ship captains. So far as I have been able to observe the opinion of experts, such as sea captains and pilots is dead against the proposal. Only one captain—Watkins of the P. and O.—has lifted up his voice in its favour, and he has drawn down upon himself a torrent of invective which at once leads us to wonder whether the opponents of the proposal are not protesting a little too much. Its advocates report upon them somewhat effectively by suggesting that it is not the dangers and difficulties of navigating the Hooghly by night which daunt the pilots; it is the prospect of having to put in more work than they have hitherto been called upon to do. Whichever side is right will make no practical difference, as the Port Trust has decided that the experiment is to be tried, and the authorities are all the more adamantine in the matter because of the critical state into which the trade of the port has got itself. The congestion must be relieved at all costs. The oppenents of the scheme by the way, deny that it will relieve the congestion, unless a prohibitive amount is spent in lighting the various channels!

A NEW BRIDGE.

As a matter indicative of how the Port authorities are "waking up" I may mention that the work of constructing a new bridge across the river near Howrah is going to be put in hand fairly soon. It is not apparently to be cantilever, as has so often been suggested, but it is to be a much more modern erection than the present bridge, with a special sub-way for foot passengers and accommodation for trams. Any arrangement which will obviate the tremendous congestion that now prevails on he Hooghly Bridge at any hour of the day or night will be warmly welcomed.

PARSEE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' FUND.

The B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railway Zoroastrian Association of Bombay held its annual meeting at the Albless Baug on the 24th August. The Association has for its President, Mr. S. D. Doctor and Vice-President, Mr. P. E. Ghamat and the members are all Parsi employees of the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railway systems, for whose benefit they have established a Death Benefit Fund, the object of which is to provide for the families of deceased members and to defray the funeral expenses. The report of the Association for the year ending 31st December, 1912, shows satisfactory progress financially as well as in membership. The membership increased from 364 in 1911 to 428 in the year under report. The Reserve Fund or Capital of the Association has increased from Rs. 79,534-4-0 at the end of 1911 to Rs. 83,402-0-4 on 31st December, 1912. The total income from fees etc., was Rs. 14,613-15-8, as against an expenditure of Rs. 9,654-4-7. The Association paid Rs. 9,750 as benefits to the nominees of members who died during the year. The Association would appear to be winning in popularity year by year and accomplishing an amount of good by encouraging habits of thrift among the Parsee employees of the railway companies. The Association has also earned the sympathies of high railway officials like Major A. D. G. Shelley, R. E., Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.

OFFENSIVE ODOUR AT BACK BAY.

For the past few days, writes a correspondent, a pungent offensive smell has been noticeable from the vicinity of the Back Bay swimming bath, but no notice seems to have been taken by the authorities. The odour is probably the result of an uncleaned sewer, the mouth of which is near the bath.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAY.

A postal notice states that Wednesday, the 3rd instant will be observed as a post office holiday on account of Id-ul-Fitr or Ramzan. On that day all post offices in Bombay will observe the same working hours as on Sunday, but the telegraph branch of combined offices will remain open as on week days.

URDU LEAFLET PROSCRIBED.

A notification, dated 30th August issued by the Bombay Government states that the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Urdu leaflet headed "Zamima-e-akhbar-e-Tauhid, Merath-Kaho Takbir", i.e., "Supplement to the newspaper Tauhid of Meerut—Recite the Takbir", being a speech delivered on the 8th August, 1913, at the Jama Mosque, Meerut, by Maulavi Khaja Hasan Nizami of Delhi, to be forfeited to His Majesty, on the ground that the said leaflet contains words which are likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India.

TREACHER & Co.'s AFFAIRS.

SHAREHOLDERS ISSUE AN APPEAL.

PROPOSAL TO WIND UP CONCERN.

We have before us a copy of a circular letter of appeal addressed to the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Ltd., and signed by Messrs. Dinshaw Bomunji Master, Rusjomji M. Kooka, Shahpurji N. Guzdar and three others, who are also shareholders of the said Company. At the outset the signatories observe that the necessity for this appeal has arisen from the fact that in the notice convening the extraordinary general meeting (which is intended, to authorise directors seeking for votes from shareholders to vote under their proxies against a liquidation of the Company) proxy forms have been sent to the shareholders. The signatories of the appeal wish to warn the shareholders against signing any proxy in favour of any of the directors, as the majority of the directors are against liquidation, while the feeling among a large majority of the shareholders is for winding up the concern. The appeal then proceeds to lay before the shareholders the following points for their consideration, convinced of the advisability of speedily winding up the Company.

"In 1909, and the years before that, the profits of the Company were far greater than in the last year. Last year Rs. 5,000 had to be appropriated out of the year's profits in order to set right "very serious irregularities in the old account" (to use the Chairman's own words) "perhaps more" may have to be similarly written off "latter on," as these irregularities extend over a period of 6 or 7 years, and "as it is slow work to trace out each individual item." The net divisible *trade* profit last year was really Rs. 39,839 as shown below, taking the figures from the last year's balance sheet itself:—

	Rs.
Divisible balance shown in profit and loss account ...	51,777
Deduct from the same the following items:—	
Written off as due to admitted "errors" and "irregularities" as above mentioned	5,000
Estimated interest on Port Trust bonds, &c. (which is surely not trade profit) ...	5,000
Amount of transfer fees (which is surely not trade profits).	188
Unclaimed dividends forfeited (which is surely not trade profit)	960
Amount recovered on erased account (which is surely not trade profit)	290
	11,938
Balance of trade profits	39,839

QUESTION OF PROFITS.

"This magnificent (!) net divisible trade profit of Rs. 39,839 was earned by the Company on a capital of rupees 10 lacs and from a turn-over on the stock-in-trade of the value of rupees 8 lacs working out the profit at less than 2½ per cent. on the amount employed, a most disappointing result in a trade concern."

"Supposing this Company had not any premises of its own, but was occupying premises rented by it, for the purpose of carrying on its business just as similar Companies do (*e.g.*, Messrs. Kemp. & Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips &Co., Ld., Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ld., Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ld.), would there be any amount left divisible for profit among the shareholders? If the Company, were to occupy rented premises they would have had to pay more than Rs. 40,000 as rent. If so, there would be almost nothing left as profit divisible among the shareholders.

"Another and a still more convincing way to look at the matter from *the shareholders'* point of view is this:—Supposing the Company were to cease doing its business and sell off all its stock-in-trade but not its immoveable properties, and supposing it let them out, we would, beside placing the value of the stock-in-trade in our pockets, realize a net rent of Rs. 40,000 per year, which would be divisible among the shareholders and this figure would be nearly equal to the trade profits made last year on really a half of the capital. This would show that not a pie of the profits divided last year really arose from the working of the Company *as a trade concern*.

VALUES OF SHARES.

"In the next place, it is worth considering what each shareholder is likely to get if the Company was immediately put into liquidation. The present market rate per share is about Rs. 500 and for the last several months is has not gone up and it is not likely it will. On the contrary, there is every indication of the market value of the shares going down." Now, if the Company's assets were realized, the signatories calculate that at least Rs. 1,412,000 would be realised. This is exclusive of the cash in hand for the time being which was at any rate on the date of the last balancesheet—Rs. 35,000.

"Assuming that Rs. 12,000 would be the costs of liquidation there would be Rs. 14 lacs at east avaiable for idvision among shareholders which would work out at the rate of Rs. 700 per share against the present market rate of Rs. 495.

ADDITIONAL REASONS.

The signatories give the following additional reasons why the Company should be wound up:—

(*a*) The working during the last four years has shown that the margin of *trade* profits is almost nil.

(*b*) Before 1896 the profits exceeded Rs. 1, 25,000 per year. From 1896 to 1899 the profits of the Company ranged from Rs. 1,23,000 to Rs. 1,27,000 per year. In 1900 they fell to Rs. 1,08,000, and in 1901 to Rs. 81,000; in 1902 they fell to Rs. 31,500 and in 1903 instead of there being any profit there was a loss of Rs. 5,500, From 1904 to 1909 the profits varied from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 55,500 in different years. In 1910 they fell to Rs. 41,000. In 1911 instead of there being any profit there was a loss of over Rs. 55,000. In 1912 the paltry profit of Rs. 29,000 was shown. In 1913 there was shown a profit of Rs. 46,000, which was very nearly what it had been in 1910. From these figures the irresistible inference to be drawn is that, although a trial has been given for the last several years, there is no reasonable prospect of any improvement in the Company's *trade*. On the contrary, the margin of profit is too low, assuming that it is at all a margin of profit *from the Company's business*.

(*c*) A glance at the last profit and loss account would show you whether it is advisable to keep this Company any more going. The last year's balance sheet shows the gross profits at Rs. 1,85,000. And the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,38,324. It is clear, therefore, that in order to earn Rs. 1,85,000 gross, the Company is spending thereout Rs. 1,38,000, that is to say, about 75 per cent. of the whole, and this, irrespective of the item of rents. It the Company had not premises of its own, it would have had to pay about Rs. 40,000, to say no more, as rent for the present premises, all of which it is now occupying for business purposes, so that there would be barely Rs. 7,000 divisible as profit out of the gross profits of Rs. 1,85,000.

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW.

Under these circumstances, the signatories fell confident that the shareholders will take an impartial view of the matter and come to the conclusion that it is, in the interest of the shareholders, to wind up the Company as soon as possible. The signatories also "request those shareholders, who have not already done so, to return the accompanying proxy duly signed across the stamp affixed thereon and would request those who may not in the country, and who may be acting through their accredited agents or attorneys, to specially write to them to say that they should exercise their vote in favour of liquidation, if they do not wish to return the enclosed proxy form signed in favour of one or other of us."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 1.

790. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade on all Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress—Mufti.

791. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M.

792. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at 6-45 P.M.
II.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will paradee very Wednesday at 7 A.M. at Head-Quarters.

793. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade to-day, Monday, the 1st instant, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 7-30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.—Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30. P.M.

794. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194, dated 23rd July 1913, Major C. R. Mortimore, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, will give a lecture on the 2nd instant at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7-15. P.M.
Subject.—March on Vienna and the campaign of Moravia up to the 30th November, 1805 inclusive.
All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress—Plain Clothes.
II. Musketry.—A Musketry Course for Volunteer Officers will commence to-day, Monday, the 1st instant daily except Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, at the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Armoury at 7 A.M. Officer conducting the Class. Captain W. D. S. Brownrigg, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

(Signed) E. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg-Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Aug. 30.

199. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to C. Sub-Section No. 2 Company:—
No. 1541 Gunner D. M. Scott from 29th August 1913.

200 *Strength E. E. Coy.*—The undernamed having rejoined is taken on the Strength of the Corps from 18th August 1913:—
No. 88 Sapper W. E. G. Hatton.

201. *Transfer.*—The undernamed having transferred to the Bombay Light Horse is struck off the Strength of the Corps from 29th instant:—
Gunner F. C. Spencer.

202. *Semaphore Class.*—The semaphore signalling class will parade on Sunday next, at 7-30, A.M. at the Back Bay Wireless Station, and Tuesday next, at 7-0 P.M. at Head-Quarters.
The following is published for information:—

203. *Educational Lectures.*—On Tuesday, 2nd instant Major C. R. Mortimore, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, will deliver a lecture at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Head-Quarters at 7-15 P.M.
Subject:—March on Nienne and the campaign of Moravia up to the 30th November, 1805 inclusive.
Officers and Members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress:—Plain Clothes.

(d). A. D. CURTIS, Lieut R. G. A.
Offg.-Adjutant Bombay Vol. Artillery.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE DISMISSED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman).

PRANJIVANDAS SHIVLAL vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff in this suit is the administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Suraj, widow of Karsondas Shambhudas Khandwalla of Surat. The plaintiff prayed for a declaration (1) that he was entitled to recover the moneys in respect of a Government Promissory Loan Note when it became due, with interest thereon, (2) also that the 1st defendant on being indemnified by the plaintiff against all claims of the 2nd defendant he ordered to issue to him (plaintiff) a duplicate of the said Note, (3) and lastly for arrears of interest and costs.

Bai Suraj was during her lifetime the payee of a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 5,000 (No. 214,166) issued in the name of the Bank of Bengal, who had previous to such issue paid to the Government of India Rs. 5,000 and converted by enfacement into the 3½ per cent. Note (No. 029825) in the name of Bai Suraj. The sum formed part of the loan of 194 2-43 and Bai Suraj was the person entitled to recover the said Rs. 5.000 when it should become due. Bai Suraj died in December 1898, and one Shivlal Shambhulal was granted letters of Administration to her estate by the Surat District Court in 1902. The said Shivlal having died in 1904, his son the present plaintiff was granted letters of Administration to the estate of Bai Suraj in 1905 by the Surat District Court. At the time of her death Bai Suraj had the said Government Promissory Note in her name. Her brother Sakerlal, the 2nd defendant in this suit, took possession of the said Promissory Note and although repeatedly asked by the plaintiff to give it to him, has refused to do so. The plaintiff also asked the Public Debt office at the Bank of Bengal to issue a duplicate of the said Note. The Public Debt office refused to issue a duplicate on the ground that the Note had not been lost. The 2nd defendant Sakerlal was made a party to this suit as being interested to dispute the plaintiff's claim. The plaintiff, therefore, filed this suit against the Secretary of State for India and the 2nd defendant. The 2nd defendant in his written statement said that he was the heir of Bai Suraj and he was entitled to keep the said Promissory Note.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General for the Secretary of State.

Mr. Mulla for 2nd defendant.

Mr. Wadia applied for the suit to be withdrawn with liberty to file a fresh suit against both the defendants. Ultimately His Lordship's order was that the suit was allowed to be withdrawn against the 2nd defendant with liberty to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action. Suit against the Secretary of State dismissed. Plaintiff to pay costs of the 1st and 2nd defendants.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Mulji and Thakardas.

Solicitors for Secretary of State:—Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

Solicitors for 2nd defendant:—Khanderao, Land and Mehta.

SUIT REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER FOR ACCOUNTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ESMAILJI MULLA VALIBHOY v. ESSAJI MOOSAJI AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgement in this suit on Saturday. His Lordship held that the two agreements of October 1909 were binding on the 2nd defendant His Lordship also held that the Elphinstone Road property was the property of the firm and ordered a reconveyance of the property by the 24th defendant. His Lordship referred the suit to the Commissioner for taking the accounts.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Jehangir and Seervai: Surajmal and Co.: Jamsetji, Rustamji and Devidas: Motichand and Devidas.

A PARTNER'S DEFALCATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court,, on Saturday, Sub-Inspector Barodia of the C. I. D., charged Khushal Keshavji with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 87 before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

It appeared that the accused was doing piece-goods business in partnership with one Goculdas Ruttonsey and had at one time misappropriated the above amount which he had received from a customer. The defalcation was discovered at the time the complainant made up accounts with the object of disolving the partnership and information was given to the police, who arrested the acoused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 120, out of which Rs. 87 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

6-13-684-11—Payne and Co. Sorabji Hormusji Batliwalla v. Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia Captain and V.

15-13-835-12—Dubash and Co., Yacoob Ibrahim Sayain Abdul v. Latiff Haji Kumar Tyabji D. and Co.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and Co.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betaji Maharaj. Sunderdas & Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhaishanker K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co., Bick. M. R. & Co.

20-13-1238-12—Mehta & D. Menecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Hiralal & Co. Smetham B. & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. & S. Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v. Hanmanbux Ramcoover a firm. Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P & P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karsondas Madhowji K. & Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest. R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick. M. R. and Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji v. Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

448-13—Mulji Kh. and Th. Pranjivandas Shivlal v. the Secretary of State for India in Council and anr. E. F. Nicholson Part Hd. Khanderao L. and M.

Long Causes.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v Messrs. Chhajioo Ram & Sons a firm. Payne and Co. Part Heard 29-8-13.

508-12—Captain & V. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Dinkar Khanderao & ors. Sham. M & H. Edg. G W & Co. part heard 9-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst Comr's. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v. Dhondiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B. and Co. Ragavaya N. and Co,, Nnwall P. and P.

461-10—Jamsetji R. & D., Ramlal Himatlal Gopal Nagardas v. Nadirsha & D.

SHORT CAUSE.

581-13—Dubash & Co. Kawasji Pallonji Khareghat v. Krishnarao G. Bhayasaheb Gaekwad Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Nuru Sayed Hoosein Nalband and anr. v. Mariambai widow and anr. Jam R. and D.

1230-12—Hiralal & Co. Rajaballi Ranji & ors v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. Jam. R & D. Sham M. & H. Tyabji, D & Co.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustom Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

455-11—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. and D. H.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick M. R. and Co.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Sham M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash and P.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nane v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dikshit and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javerbai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co. Patell and Vz.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow. Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghavaya N and Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liberchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co. Edg. G. W. Co.,

58-13—Khand. L. and M. Ranchordas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar and anr. Judah and S. Nadorshaw and D. Sabnis and G.

97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saley Mahomed v. Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirshaw and D. Sabnis. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors. Daph F. and D. Mulji K. and Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan and anr. v. Bboo Bucker Abdul Rahim Little and Co.

226-13—Unwalla P. & P. Sorabji Dhunjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdul Wahed & Co. a firm Captain & V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1307-12—Vacha and Co., Messrs. Ramviryanlal Hurprasad a firm v. Messrs. Panalal Pratabsingh a firm. Part Heard 17-713.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Long Causes.

401-11—Daph F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld., v. Syed Sardar Alikhan and ors. Mirza M. and M. Captain and V. Part Heard 25-1-13.

Short Causes.

682-13—Nanu H. and Co., Abu Bucker Abba v. Abdul Gafoor Ahmed Saheb Keval Mulla and Mulla

REFERENCES.

L. A. Refer.

1-13 E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors. Craigie B and C. Payne and Co., Little and Co.

2-13—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay and ors. Craigie B and C. Little and Co.

Long Causes.

398-11—Jehangir M. and S. Ramdas Golraj and ors. v. Soonderji Arjoon a firm. Madhowji K. and Ch.

148-11—Bhai. K. & G Gomabhai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

1214-12—Dubash & Co. Ganpat, Govindrao v. Yemnabai widow & ors. Daph. F. & D. D. J. Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadivany v. Nawab Karmalia Jung & ors. Beck M. R. & Co. Daph. F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy & anr, Payne & Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N. & Co. Mahomed Rahimtoolla v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M. & S. Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub & ors.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rudolph De Souza v Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vasi & anr. Edgelow G. W. & Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidas v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G. W. and Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1383-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1165-12—Unwalla P & P Hiralal Radhakisson, v. The B B & C I Ry. Co. Crawford B & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smetham B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Oukarji Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and ors.

585-11—Shamrao M. & H. v. Lakhmiram Kevalram Pitamber Akheram Jam R. & D.

347-12—Malvi H. M. & R. v. Lakshmibai widow & ors. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. Payne and Co.

1336-12—Edgelow G. and W. H. Co., Nagindas Bhagwandas Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Shamrao M. and M. Mulji Kh. and Th.

Bhubonmohan Raha, in whose house in Madoripur a dacoity was committed lately, has received per bearing post some of his valuable documents along with other valuables. The packet bears the postmark of Naihati. The cover has been made over to the police.

Two girls brought from Ahmedabad to Shikarpur for sale have been taken possession of by the police and both buyers and sellers have been arrested.

BALKAN WAR.

ROUMANIAN INTERVENTION.

Captain Battine writes in the "Daily Telegraph" of Aug. 13:—

The decisive factor in the pacification of the Balkans has been the Roumanian intervention, for although there has been no important collision between the opposing armies in Northern Bulgaria, yet the intercepting of the lines of road and rail, which connect Sofia with the southern provinces, turned the scale in the struggle between the Bulgarian armies at Pirot and Kustendil, and the allied Servian and Greek forces which threatened the capital. The Roumanian invasion was sagaciously planned, deftly and quickly executed. On July 6 the mobilisation began; on July 13 Roumanian forces were already crossing the Danube in barges, while the whole course of the stream was controlled by a flotilla of small monitors. Carabia and Turna Magureli were chosen as bridge heads for a number of important strategic reasons. Two lines of railway connect these places with the Roumanian railway system, and they are sufficiently westerly to place the invaders on the neck of the Bulgarian communications. A line of railway connects Samowitz on the opposite bank with Plevna, and the river at the selected points is less difficult to bridge from the Roumanian bank at most sections of its course. The pontoon bridge at Carabia was constructed in eight hours during the night, and then two cavalry divisions of the army, with their horse artillery and trains, at once defiled over the stream, while the infantry guarded the bridge heads by a well-chosen line of outpost positions.

A rapid advance of these troops immediately followed, while the masses of the Roumanian army marched over the long defile constituted by 900 yards of pontoon bridge, and about the same distance of causeway approaching it.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

The crossing was, indeed, a very remarkable scene, and a very high test of the organisation, discipline, and leadership of the Roumanian army. To the public of Central Europe the Roumanian attack on Bulgaria in the throes of defending her capital against a complete circle of savage foes has been a spectacle of derision and contempt; every comic paper in the States of the Triple Alliance has been busy making game of this war, waged on defenceless women and children, but from a technical point of view the expedition presented problems which were certainly not devoid of hazard. The Danube is broad enough to be a formidable military obstacle. The northern bank is flat and wooded, and it was commanded at all the best points of passage by the Bulgarian cliffs on the southern bank. The continuous pressure exerted by the fierce and uninterrupted assaults by the Servians on the Bulgarian positions which guarded the approaches to Sofia prevented the Bulgarians from detaching any considerable forces to meet the new enemy, but this security could not be counted upon at first. A Bulgarian victory over the Servians might have been followed by a swift attack on the Roumanian army in the act of crossing the river. Finally, the Danube is liable to be swollen at any time to a formidable degree, and it has actually occurred that the flooding of the stream has endangered the bridges, lengthened the causeway approach to the Crabia bridge, and caused considerable anxiety to General Avaresco, the Roumanian Chief of the Staff, who planned and executed these operations.

As soon as the cavalry divisions had assembled on the Bulgarian shore they proceeded to push forward with the utmost possible rapidity, in order to seize the points of strategic importance, the railway stations, bridges, defiles, and rolling-stock. Plevna, the Turkish stronghold of the war in 1877, lies but forty miles from Nikopolis, the Bulgarian town into which the bridge at Turnu Magurele debouches, and Plevna was promptly occupied by the 2nd Cavalry Division, while the 1st Division occupied the valley of the Isker, over which a bridge was thrown, and exerted its patrols towards the Balkan chain. A Bulgarian army was known to be facing the Servian frontier north of the main chain of the Balkans. Its strength was actually two and a half divisions, of which one division, however, was a new levy of no great value. A Bulgarian division of three bridges has twenty-four battalions, and with artillery includes 29,000 combatant troops; therefore, an attack from this army on the Roumanian troops in the act of crossing the stream certainly held out considerable chances of victory to the southerners. It could have been assembled for the purpose in time for action, and probably would have been so employed but for the extreme rapidity of the Roumanian mobilisation, concentration, and the splendid work of the Roumanian cavalry. After some hesitation the Bulgarian supreme command decided to offer no resistence to the Roumanian advance, and to withdraw their northern army to renforce the defenders of Sofia.

BULGARIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

The retreat of this force was effected through the steep Ginzy defile, covered by a rearguard of one brigade, which was intercepted and captured by the Roumanian cavalry at Ferdinando, in the north-west corner of the kingdom. The cavalry dismounted on a broad front with horse artillery and machine guns. The Bulgarian troops lost heart after a short conflict, believing their opponents to be an infantry division, broke into open mutiny, and killed two of their own leaders. The prisoners were disarmed and dispersed to the villages, but the officers were conveyed to Bucharest.

As soon as the first bridge was ready, a mighty stream of soldiers in grey-blue uniforms, with an endless procession of vehicles, poured from Roumania into Bulgaria. From the railheads the army was supplied by country carts, which followed the troops as soon as they had crossed in conveys five and six miles in length. Both bridges had to be opened for an interval daily, so as to permit Austrian vessels to navigate the stream, which was guarded by a flotilla of Roumanian gunboats, called monitors. The interruption of the bridge, the slow pace of the ox-drawn carts on Bulgarian roads, and their small carrying capacity, made the supply of the army very difficult from the outset, because the four army corps and two cavalry divisions numbered over 200,000 soldiers, with half as many animals. Nevertheless, the Rumanian columns tramped gallantly forward to the support of their enterprising cavalry, which had rapidly seized the passes of the mountains east of the Ginzy Pass, already mentioned, which was fortified and held throughout by the Bulgarians, to prevent the Servians attacking Sofia by that road. For two or three days the army lived on what the troops could carry on the person, and what could be bought in the Bulgarian villages, for so far as the officers were able to supervise their small detailed posts, everything was duly paid for in the occupied territory.

A CAVALRY FEAT.

The Roumanian cavalry is heavily armed with carbine, sword, and lance, and rides small, well-bred horses mostly bred in Hungary. It is trained on the French model, and most of its superior officers have had their military education in France. It consists of eleven regiments of regular (Roshi) cavalry and ten of a type of Yeomanry peculiar to Roumania. Its performance in overrunning Bulgaria before any opposition could be organised, in seizing the formidable gorges of the Balkan mountains, and in covering and enlightening the movements of the infantry troops behind them have proved its excellence. General Avaresco, the Chief of the Staff, and virtual commander of the army, is a cavalry officer, an intellectual as well as a beau sabreur. The seizure of Vratza Station, at the foot of the mountains, by a cavalry patrol may be given as an example of the enterprising spirit of the arm. Two lieutenants and eight troopers rode into the station yard, which was full of people, with about fifty armed infantry soldiers awaiting a train to Sofia. The troopers dismounted and posted themselves just outside the station, while the officers, revolver in hand, walked in through the crowd, helped themselves to the documents they wanted in the stationmaster's office, and then rejoined their men, walking backwards and covering the leaderless crowd with their pistols.

The Roumanian advance ceased as soon as their four Army Corps had established themselves in a quadrilateral bounded by the Balkans, the Danube, the roads from Sofia to Lom Palanka, and to Plevna which furnished a strong position to guard the left flank of the army, and an advanced base. The supplies of the Bulgarian capital were cut off, the passes of the Balkans were held in force, and the Roumanian cavalry extended its detachments as far as Adrianople, where it joined hands with the Turks. Sofia was thus completely and straitly invested. Resistance became perfectly futile, and the gallant adversary was forced to sue for an armistice to stave off the yet more deadly grip of famine and cholera.

INDIAN LADIES' PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

H. E. Lady Willingdon and her guests.

POSTAL NOTICE.

In consequence of changes in the time-tables of the G.I.P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, the following are the revised latest hours of posting at the G.P.O. for the undermentioned letter and parcel mails from Sept. 1913.:—

	Ordinary letters	Ord nary letters with late fee.	Registered letters.	Registered letters with late fee.	Parcels.
	p m.	p.m.			
Calcutta Mail *via* Nagpur ..	12-30	1-0	12 Noon.	Nil.	12 Noon.
Punjab Mail ..	4-0	4-30	3-30 p m	3-45 p.m	3-30 p.m
Northern Express ..	7-0	8-0	6-30 ,,	Nil.	6-30 ,,
Calcutta Mail *via* Jubbulpore	7-0	8-0	6-30 ,,	Nil	6-30 ,,
Ahmedabad Mail	7-30	8-45	6-37 ,,	6-45	6-30 ,,
Madras Mail ..	7-30	8-45	6-30 ,,	6-45	6-30 ,,

D. J. MURTRIE,
Presidency Postmaster.

General Post Office,
Bombay,
Dated 30th August 1913.

Information has been received at Sylhet that a disturbance has taken place in the Dewandi Tea gardens in Habiganj between the European manager and coolies of the garden. The manager is reported to have been severely assaulted. An enquiry is proceeding.

ADVANCEMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN.

PROFESSER KARVE'S LECTURE.

HON. MR. HILL'S ADDRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

A very interesting lecture was delivered by Professor Karve of the Fergusson College, yesterday evening, at the John Small Memorial Institute on my "twenty years' connection with the movement for the amelioration of women in India." The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill took the chair. The Hall was crowded. At the conclusion of the lecture the chairman addressed the assembly as follows:—

Turning to the most interesting lecture which has just been delivered, it will perhaps help you to focus what Professor Karve has achieved, if I summarize briefly the progress of events as detailed by him, and specify some of the dates. In 1891 Professor Karve commenced his work in the Fergusson College. In 1893 he, a widower, determined to inaugurate his work in the cause of the remarriage of Hindu widows by himself marrying a widow. Eight years later, in 1901, a year after I first came in contact with Professor Karve, he saw the wisdom of separating the two causes of women's education and widow remarriage, and commenced to devote himself to the former, transferring the management of the purely social reform cause to a friend. The two movements have since then continued to be separate. In 1907 the next step was taken by him of founding the Mahila Vidyalaya which is intended to be an institution for the encouragement of marriage at a later age than has been customary by Indian tradition. Finally in 1910 Professor Karve inaugurated the movement to estabish a self-denying body of women (chiefly widows) who were to devote their lives to the administration of the Mahila Vidyalaya—or that part of it, at all events, which is intended to promote education and general social reform. This last body bears, in its idealism, a striking resemblance to, and may be said to be the complement of, another body in Poona founded by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, namely the "Servants of India Society."

UNIQUE CHARACTER OF MR. KARVE'S WORK.

These bare facts by themselves hardly afford an indication of the degree of success which has attended Professor Karve. But I myself have been very greatly impressed by the fact that, whereas in 1900, when I first had the pleasure of visiting the Widows' Home at Hingne Budruk, the number of inmates was 7, the number now lodged at or undergoing instruction in the Widows' Home and Mahila Vidyalaya amounts to well over 150. I think that that, for a record of 12 or 13 years, may well give Professor Karve cause for gratification and self-congratulation.

But whereafter all lies the specially unique character of Professor Karve's work? It seems to me to lie in two very definite directions; firstly, there is the unadvertising, steady personal devotion to the cause to which he has sacrificed so much without in any way proclaiming his deeds on the house top; and, secondly, there is the very remarkable sagacity displayed by him in the steps by which he has sought to advance. It is not for me a Westerner, to express any opinion as to the merits of oriental or occidental civilization or tradition. It is enough here to note that there is a certain body of Hindu gentlemen who, after thought and study, have come to the conclusion that the lot of women, and especially of widows, in India has been rendered exceedingly hard by some of the customs and traditions for many centuries adhered to by Hinduism. That being the case, clearly it was in the highest degree meritorious of one among the number of such students of civilization to endeavour to rectify what he conceived to be mistaken.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

But there is a point at which our interests very closely touch and make us sometimes long to expediate the slow process of introducing these reforms. "Social intercourse" is an expression frequently used and represents what we glibly say we desire to foster. But at the very root of true social intercourse, if it is not to be merely formal and superficial, is and must be community of interests, uniformity of ideals and similarity of thought and aspiration. The true reason of the difficulty which confronts both Indians and Europeans in furthering social intercourse between the two races is the different grade of education, thought and ideal upon which the ladies of the different communities stand. Many organizations exist for the promotion of this so-called social intercourse, but formal gatherings, formal committees, formal associations can only very indirectly and in a very limited degree bring about what is desired. It is my deliberate opinion that the work, the life work, of Professor Karve is doing, and will continue to do, more towards bringing about that true equality of out-look and similarity of ideals between the ladies of the different communities, and therefore between all members of the different communities of both sexes, than can be done by any other organization or any other movement with which I am acquainted.

A PAINTER OF EMPIRE.

COLONIAL OFFICE ARTIST'S TRAVELS.

ADVENTURES IN INDIA AND FIJI.

One of the best things a Government ever did for education was to appoint the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office. Its work is to provide through the medium of lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, the means of giving to the people of the United Kingdom and of the Overseas Dominions and Colonies as vivid and accurate knowledge as possible of the geography, social life and the economic possibilities of the various parts of the British Empire.

Compared with the old dry-as-dust method of teaching geography, with its endless catalogue of names and disconnected facts and figures, this implies a revolution. It has already borne good fruit. As a beginning a set of seven lectures on the United Kingdom, each illustrated by slides ranging in number from 44 to 60, was written by Mr. H. T. Mackinder for the Governments of the three Eastern Colonies of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, and hese have been freely uilised by these Dependencies.

In order to enable the Committee to provide similar lectures on the Overseas possessions of the Crown, a fund was raised and placed at their disposal by a committee of ladies under the patronage of Queen Mary. Thereupon an artist, Mr. A. Hugh Fisher, was deputed to visit India, the Mediterranean and Eastern Colonies, British North America and Australasia, and from his paintings and photographs a large proportion of the slides have been made.

The first instalment was a set of eight lectures on India, each being illustrated by 60 slides. The second consisted of six lectures on the Sea Road to the East. These cover the British possessions in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, Somaliland, Ceylen and the Far Eastern Colonies. A series of eight lectures on Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific was published at the end of last year, and "Canada and Newfoundland" has just been issued.

Previously the lectures and slides had to be purchased outright, a transaction possible only to comparatively wealthy bodies. Now they may be hired for a small fee, and the sphere of influence of these lectures will threby be greatly increased.

THREE YEARS OF TRAVEL.

A moving tale of adventure lies behind this apparently prosaic transaction of gathering suitable pictures to illustrate the lecures, and Mrs. Hugh Fisher, the well-known artist, spent three years in the service of the Committee, and though they were years of strenuous work and almost constant travelling, he confessed to a "Daily Chronicle" representative that he was well repaid by the opportunity of seeing all parts of the British dominions, and the abundant and almost overwhelming field for pen and pencil. Nearly the whole of the first year was spent in India.

"I was particularly anxious," said Mr. Fisher, "to paint a picture of the fort of Ali-Musjid in the Khyber Pass, because it promised a fine bit of colour and it had never been done. When I reached Peshawar a military expedition among the turbulent tribes had just been brought to a triumphant conclusion, but convoys of stores were still returning, and the pass had not been reopened to civilian travellers.

"However, I readily obtained permission to proceed, and I was provided with a guide, and escort in the shape of a sepoy of he Khyber Rifles. As we approached the sweeping curve at the mouth of the pass, where the wind is sometimes very keen, the 'Fitten' horses began to jib, and refused to go forward. We were thinking of going back in despair when we fortunately met a 'tum-tum' or two-wheeled vehicle. It contained a lady doctor who had been in the Ameer's service, she told me, and she had been eleven days in travelling from Kabul. She agreed to exchange carriages, and so we were able to proceed. On the return journey the 'tum-tum' horses shied at a sick camel and upset the cart.

"Of those parts of my travels in which I was upon practically unbeaten tracks," said Mr. Fisher, "perhaps the most interesting was an expedition into the interior of he larger island of the Fiji group. A district mgaistrate was deputed to take me through the extremely beautiful scenery of the Namoosi district.. Although during my travels I saw many kinds of 'native' dances, nowhere did I see war dances at all comparable in vigour, intensity, and what I may call genuineness with those in Fiji. To see approaching from the end of a vast rectangular open space in the middle of the village a group of Fiji warriors, with muscles tense, and in the slow swained movements in which their feet struck the earth simultaneously with a terrific thud, was to be convinced that in this kind of spectacle there is nothing finer than the 'spear dance,' as it is called; and the 'club dance' of these splendidly developed savages by the lurid gleams of rows of bamboo torches in a setting of such grandeur as the steep bluffs on each side of the village was infinitely more impressive even than the magnificent display of the redskins which I had seen in Canada previously. Not all the skill and stagecraft of the modern pageant, one felt, could approach in dramatic intensity the simple realisation of the idea of the noble savage himself."

A TROPICAL HURRICANE.

Mr. Fisher is not fond of talking about his personal adventures, but he was prevailed upon to relate some incidents of the hurricane which swept Viti Levu during his stay—the worst that had been experienced for many years. It came without any barometrical warning, destroying many houses and doing other damage.

"It was near the mouth of the Rewa River, where there are important sugar estates, and within a comparatively short distance 70 lighters were lost during that night. When the hurricane had abated somewhat, being determined to push on and return as soon as possible to Suya, the chief town, I availed myself of the services of the prisoners in the local gaol to act as bearers, in place of the gange of villagers who had hitherto served us. After several hours' travelling we reached a more strongly built house than usual; but the hurricane came on again, and next morning nearly everything was floating about. The house had been nearly demolished, and the only two dry things to be found were the billiard table and one bed.

"In the afternoon, the gale having abated, I embarked in a lanch which was towing a cattle lighter round by the mouth of the river to Suva. Very soon after leaving the landing-stage the launch ran upon a submerged dolphin and began to fill with water. It was by the merest shave that we managed to reach the lighter, and then we did not seem very much better off, because it was being the carried by the current seaward. However, the manager of the plantation happily saw our predicament and sent his launch to rescue us.

"It picked up most of our baggage, too, which was floating in the water. Fortunately I recovered all my paintings. They were 'bubbled' but, being dried immediately after we got ashore, they suffered little and I was able to have them remounted on reaching England."

HEALTHIEST WOMEN IN THE WORLD.

DOCTORS' PRAISES OF THE ENGLISH GIRL.

Doctors of many nations attending the International Congress on Medicine on 8th August, sang the praises of the healthy-looking, natural-moving English girl, says the "Daily Mail."

"The London woman has improved enormously since the last congress took place here thirty years ago," said an English physician. "Look at that girl across the road. Mark how she walks—the firm, swinging stride. Why, the Englishwoman of to-day is the healthiest and finest on earth."

A German doctor said: "The English-woman has grace without langour, and strength without harshness. It must be due to athletics. The German girl is equally healthy but less active."

"Your women are not so graceful as ours," declared a Frenchman. "The Frenchwoman has made an art of every movement, but the Englishwoman moves naturally and freely. It is impossible to mistake her robustness, and her complexion too, is so fresh."

PALLOR AND BRAINS.

The Russian view was that Englishwomen "do not give the impression of great intellect which so often is accompanied by pallor and weakness, but they all have that intelligence which is housed in healthy bodies."

Italy contributed its appreciation. "The English girl walks with an air of freedom. There may not be too much grace in her walk, but there is force. A country which has these girls for its future mothers need have no fear."

"Your women are clearly strong," said a Spanish doctor, "but it is a strength that is got by exercise. Too much exercise may build up a very fine body but it may be done at the expense of the general health."

TANNED GIRLS.

An Austrian doctor was much struck by the slimness of Englishwomen. "They are more lithe and supple than our women," he said. "They seem to take less care of themselves and yet to be remarkably healthy. Their skins are very clear, probably owing to the games in which they take part."

"There is not much difference between your women and ours," was the verdict of a United States delegate. "Both look healthy and strong and compare very well with the women of any other nation. Still, there are a number of your girls who look too anæmic. You see them in the omnibuses between six and seven o'clock, just after the business places have closed. What I like to see in the English girl just back from the country. With her tanned face and brown arms she is as healthy a picture as you could find anywhere."

DOCTORS AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.

PRESENT SYSTEM SAID TO BE VALUELESS.

What is the value of a doctor's death certificate"?

The question was raised and answered in somewhat startling fashion by Dr. J. C. M'Walter, of Dublin, says the "Daily News," before the International Medical Congress on August 11.

"In his certificate," declared the doctor, "the practitioner makes eight statements of fact, only one of which may be within his knowledge, and these statements are so hazy as to be more than worthless."

The practitioner states: "I hereby certify that I attended"—but when? He is supposed, probably, to have attended the dead man in his last illness—but what does that mean? He may have seen the man six months before his death when he was suffering from tuberculosis or heart disease, but the certificate will be a mere guess if it gives that as the cause of death.

Again, the doctor states: "I last saw him," but is not asked to say wheher he saw him alive or dead.

He states further "that he died," adding perhaps. "I am informed," because he is not prepared to state the fact of death in a certificate of its cause.

THE "CORPSE WHO GRUMBLED.

"We had in Dublin rather lately," was Dr. M'Walter's comment upon this point, "an instance in which a doctor gave such a certificate. On the strength of it the death was duly registered and insurance money drawn. The alleged corpse complained at the wake that he did not get his proper share of the proceeds, and the case came into the Courts."

Another statement of fact which the doctor makes is that the man died on such a day. Obviously if he is not sure of the fact of death it is futile to specify its date.

Again, he states that the man died "at——," but he may never have been in the house. Perhaps he saw the patient in his dispensary or surgery, or elsewhere. He may have died in the street or in another house.

"Then," proceeded Dr. M'Walter, "you have to express your knowledge as to the cause of his death, of which hypothesis you have no knowledge at all, as well as your belief not only in the cause of death but in the duration of his illness. You may be completely at a loss to know of what the man really died, you may have seen him but once, but you are bound to put down some cause or other."

TOOK SOMEBODY'S WORD FOR IT.

To show how certain practitioners regarded the certificate, he quoted a case which occurred in London during the present month. A certain doctor certified the cause of death as chronic rheamatism, whereas is seems to have been a well-marked case of tuberculosis. His reason was that he took the word of the relative, having forgotten about the case. "People say anything to get a certificate," this medical man said in excuse. "The mere fact of something being on the certificate, which is not a medical report, does not mean that he had got that complaint."

And yet, Dr. M'Walter exclaimed: The whole edifice of preventive medicine, which probably now costs ...24,000,000 a year—the whole basis of the treatment of disease in 40,000,000 British people—is based on deductions drawn from certificates made up in this manner and sent on to the Registrar-General's Depart, ment.

The doctor went on to argue in favour of a State "necropsy"—or post-mortem examination—in every case of death.

Dr. M'Walter was led to this conclusion by his own experience, which eh described as follows:

DIAGNOSIS THAT WAS WRONG.

"I find that I have signed in my time considerably over a thousand death certificates. I have no special reason for doubting that these persons were really dead, but not in two per cent. of the cases did I see the dead body. Not in ten per cent. of the cases did I visit the patients; they mostly called at my surgery. In all these cases there were not more than ten autopsies, and in most of the cases where an autopsy was performed my diagnosis was wrong."

Under such circumstances an examination by a medical man of every dead body was in his opinion the only possible means of ascertaining what people really died of. If they did not know what people died of they could not hope to prevent or treat disease on rational principles. Moreover, the Insurance Act gave everyone a vivid financial interest in the prevention of disease, which had become the subject of table talk, train talk, and town talk.

Dr. M'Walter prophesies that such an arrangement would mean "an immense uplifting to the practice of medicine."

"Doctors," he thinks, could no longer defer a diagnosis and treat the patient symptomatically; they would ever be keen and alert, knowing that any blunders would be sure to be made known. The benefit to the community would be even greater, and pathological science would be enormously enriched. Medicine at length would cease to be a mere juggle with the patient."

RENDERING WAR AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

EXPLODING TORPEDOES BY MEANS OF RAYS.

Sensational accounts have appeared within the last few days of a terrible invention, which, it is said, should render war impossible by the use of Nifra-Red rays—termed "F" rays, wrote the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" on Aug. 11.

A young Italian engineer, a naturalised Frenchman, M. Ulivi, has been carrying out experiments at Havre aboard his yacht Lady Henriette, which, it is said, belongs to M. Magnien, and flies the English colours. On the yacht are fitted two wireless masts with antennae. The experiments, about which the greatest secrecy is observed, are being closely followed by the French naval and military authorities in the person of General Castelnau and other officers.

It was stated that M. Ulivi was able to explode mines, and in fact any explosive, at a distance of about 14 miles provided it touched a piece of metal, which is the case with all warships and all torpedoes enclosed in a metal envelope. It was pointed out also that this invention would prove a death-blow to the Zeppelin air-ships.

ENGINEER'S OPINION.

The "Intransigeant" has obtained the following expression of opinion from "an engineer occupying one of the highest posts in the French navy":

"These experiments have been undertaken in the greatest secrecy. I cannot divulge their result, but I can give you a general idea. They have been conclusive. Powder cartridges were placed in iron boxes in such a manner as to be in contact with the metal of the enveloping box, and the recipients were then immersed at distances varying from 600 to 6,000 yards at most, and not 14 miles, as has been said. M. Ulivi, on board the yacht, locates these recipients by means of an apparatus which is his own invention, he projects rays sufficiently powerful to produce a spark along the walls of the metallic recipient. These sparks have not the length sufficient to attack the explosive if it is slightly removed from the enveloping metal. It must be touching. It is, however, probable that in a short time, by increasing the power of the rays emitted, M. Ulivi will be able to increase the length of the spark."

ITS EFFECT IN WAR.

In reply to the question whether this means the complete transformation of war, the informant of the "Intransigeant" remarked: "Yes and no. We must not exaggerate. M. Ulivi's discovery is of especial importance as affording the means of getting rid of 'sleeping torpedoes' placed at the entrance to a harbour. It will now be possible, from a ship anchored at a certain distance, to explode them one after the other, but as between warship and warship, what more can be done to-day?

"On the day when the invention becomes known to all the navies, and it is known that all the navies in the world are employing this system, precautions will be taken. All explosives will be isolated from the metallic walls. Torpedoes, which alone form a mass liable to attack by the Ulivi rays, can be placed in the interior of the warship between a layer of material which these rays cannot penetrate. It is pure imagination to think of exploding the cartridges in the cannon's mouth. In the first place there is no time, as gun and ship move rapidly and the rays have to be concentrated with mathematical exactness. Moreover, at present, at all events, these rays annot be emitted in sufficient sheets as would enable one to drown, so to speak, a whole vessel with death-dealing waves."

JUDGE MAKES AN ARREST.

HOW SIR T. BUCKNILL ENDED AN ASSAULT.

Mr. Justice Bucknill, who reecntly entertained an audience with a reminiscence of the days when he himself was in prison, made an "arrest" on Saturday August 9, says the "Daily News."

The incident occurred in the road outside his Epsom residence. Noticing a powerfully-built man assaulting another, Sir Thomas caught hold of the fellow and took him into his garden, where he detained him until the arrival of the police, whom he summoned by telephone.

The man, William Launchbury (32), described as a blacksmith lodging at an Epsom public-house, was charged at the Epsom Police Court yesterday with assaulting Henry Bew, an Epsom labourer, by kicking him over the left eye and also with being drunk. The police evidence showed that Mr. Justice Bucknill personally handed the accused over to a constable.

The man was fined 30s. for the assault, and 10s. for being drunk.

In the reminiscence of boyhood referred to, Mr. Justice Bucknill described how he had wandered in Bosworth Park and got into the hands of gipsies. His grandfather, as a punishment, put him in Bosworth Prison for an hour. "But I was let out when I cried," added Sir Thomas.

POLICE SCANDAL IN PARIS.

WRONGFUL ARRESTS.

SYSTEM OF BLACKMAIL.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired as follows on August 14th:—

The Prefecture has published a note to the effect that the Prefect of Police, in consideration of the results of the inquiry instituted into certain events which have taken place in the Fifth Arrondissement, has suspended from the exercise of their functions eight policemen, of that quarter, and has censured and transferred M. Fauvel, late Officer of the Peace of the Fifth Arrondissement. The note adds that the integrity of M. Fauvel is not called in question, but that he is blameworthy for having failed to exercise sufficient supervision over the actions of the police of his late quarter.

This note constitutes an official acknowledgment of the existence of a grave police scandal which has been hinted at in the Press during the last few days. It seems now to be beyond question that certain policemen have been guilty of shameful abuse of their powers in the Fifth Arrondissement. In order to gain the premium which, it appears, is awarded for a successful arrest, and in certain cases, it is even hinted, with the intent to blackmail their victims, these policemen made arrests of perfectly innocent persons.

SIMPLE METHODS.

Their modus operandi seems to have been of a most brazen simplicity. If, for example, they arrested anyone for shoplifting they would, on the way to the police-station, slip some aricle belonging to the shop which he was accused of robbing into their victim's pocket. Naturally his protestations of innocence, however passionate, were unavailing against the evidence afforded by the presence of the "corpus delicti" before the end of the financial year 1912-13. It went on with the division of the Budget into two Bills, with the professed object of ensuring wider opportunities of discussion. It has ended with both Bills being taken in Committee at the very end of the Session, with the consequence that one has had to be dropped, as we have seen, and the other has been passed without the possibility of effective debate. The only excuse the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to offer for what he half-admitted to be scandalously bad management was that the action of the House of Lords in rejecting Ministerial measures made prudent and foreseeing management impossible. Anyone who could believe that that action on the part of the other House was not fully anicipated by the Government might allow validity to that excuse; but does any such person exist? Tens of millions of public money have been voted this Session without a syllable of discussion, and the supervision of the national finances has been, to all intents and purposes, taken out of the hands of Parliament.

The Opposition, as we have said, have played their part with credit under exceptionally difficult and dispiriting circumstances. Mr. Bonar Law has fully justified all that was expected of him in the activity of his leadership, and in that plain and straightforward, yet skilful, criticism which has allowed no point of dispute to pass unchallenged, and no opportunity of effective protest to go unimproved. If Unionists have anything to urge upon their leaders by way of fortifying the party's position it is that, before the next Session opens, their Front Bench should be strengthened. Any lack of debating power or sustained attendance upon public business in that quarter cannot but put the Opposition at a disadvantage. Such men as Mr. Cave, for example, lend strength and authority to the counsels of a party; and there are other names that have won the right to consideration from this point of view. A supremely important and exacting task now lies before Unionism, in the country and in Parliament.

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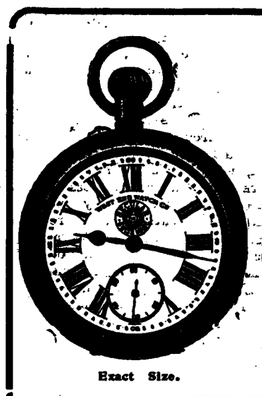

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DR. EHRLICH'S PROPHECY AT THE ALBERT HALL.

IMPORTANT ADVANCES IN NEXT FIVE YEARS.

Dr. Paul Ehrlich's appearance at the Albert Hall on August 8th, to deliver the general address in pathology before the International Congress of Medicine is likely to be regarded in future years as the outsanding event of the London meeting says the "Daily News."

Dr. Ehrlich is the discoverer of the famous "606" remedy—its full name is Dixydiamidoraseno-benzol, 606, Salvarsan—for certain diseases, and, as Sir Thomas Barlow hinted, he may occupy for coming generations a place beside Pasteur and Lister. The object of his address was to explain, as it were, the mechanics of his "chemio-therapeutic" workshop—the exact manner in which he came to compound his 606 different combinations, only the last of which accomplished its purpose, and the methods by which Science hopes to achieve even more wonderful results.

A FRAIL SAVANT.

In appearance the great scientist is the reverse of distinguished. A small man of frail build, his thin white hair covering the peaked skull with a kind of down; with alert eyes set in a pale, rather featureless face terminating in a tiny pointed beard; the body clothed in a dusty frock coat, and the voice shrill rather than powerful—such was the savant whom thousands of his fellows greeted with the sort of cheering that men grant to a hero. He spoke in German, fluently and jerkily, but rarely referring to a note and never reading from his printed paper.

Dr. Ehrlich began with something like an aphorism: "It has been proved that the four most important factors in the chemist's attack upon disease are: Patience, skill, luck, and, last but not least, money."

How are these factors employed in the workshop of the chemio-therapist? Dr. Ehrlich's reply was that he is employed in the manufacture of "poisoned arrows" with which to attack the parasites that infect the blood. But the best arrow is valueless if it does not possess the power to pierce the mark and stick there while its poison gets to work.

THE PARASITE'S SIDE-CHAIN.

Now every blood-parasite, he declared, possesses a "side-chain" to its cell, which he has named the "receptor"—the part which readily receives certain drugs. What science has to do in the first place is to gain such knowledge of the physiology of each variety of parasite cell as to be able to determine the chemical for which its "receptor" has this peculiar affinity. It has then found the point for its arrow.

The next step is to discover some substance which will bind together this point, which is to anchor itself in the parasite, and the poison which is ultimately to destroy the parasite. Such a binding substance Dr. Ehrlich compared with the shaft of the arrow.

Thirdly, there is the poison itself.

Thus the drug to be injected into the patient's veins will consist of three groups of agents, each helping the other in their common purpose. In the case of "606" the arrow is composed as follows: Point, the orthoamidophenol group; shaft, the benzol group; poison, the trivalent arsenic group.

But now comes this difficulty—we may have devised an arrow that will not only slay our quarry, the blood parasite, but may also damage the blood and its enclosing body.

LIMITING DESTRUCTION.

It is easy, Dr. Ehrlich assured his audience, to manufacture a large number of efficient arrows of various kinds, but difficult to limit their power of destructiveness. He compared the problem to that of disinfecting a room. It is easy to sterilise an empty room; more difficulty to sterilise a room full of furniture; still more difficult to sterilise it when the furniture is so exquisitely sensitive as are living cells.

In other words, many of the disinfectants that can be pumped into the blood are also more or less powerful cell poisons, and likely to injure the organism, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another. For instance, blindness has been caused in human beings by certain of these uncurbed drugs.

Here, then, is another complication in the manufacture of the chemist's poisoned arrows.

LABORATORY TO BEDSIDE.

And now, having made the arrow, with the best skill available, in the laboratory, comes the step from the laboratory to the bedside—"an extraordinarily difficult and dangerous one," as the doctor frankly admitted. Its difficulty and danger are largely increased by the fact that in men there exist so-called idiosyncrasies, forms of super-sensitiveness which do not occur in the case of the animals upon which the drug has been tested.

Accordingly, the task of the clinical pioneers who employ these drugs is "extremely difficult and responsible," and the pioneers "deserve our warmest thanks." They have succeeded in devising a set of "therapeutic tactics" which reduce the danger to a minimum, and make it possible to venture on new ground without serious risk to human life.

So much for what has been done. What of the future?

Dr. Ehrlich foresees mighty conquests ahead on the lines which he has helped to initiate. The prospects of success by this method of attack are brightening, he assured the Congress, in the case of small-pox, scarlatina, typhus, and perhaps yellow fever—diseases caused by "superparasites." On the other hand, the common bacterial diseases such as dysentery and typhoid, but above all tuberculosis, will still require a hard struggle for their conquest.

THE PROPHECY.

"Nevertheless" were Dr. Ehrlich's closing words, "I look forward with full confidence to this development also, and might, without being set down as an optimist, put forward the view that in the next five years we shall have advances of the highest importance to record."

NEW YORK POLICE.

MIDNIGHT RAID.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," wired as follows on August 14th:—

The brutal enforcement by the police of the Mayor's order, declaring that the city restaurants must be closed at one a.m., and that all persons remaining therein after that hour shall be thrown out, has evoked a tremendous outcry in New York, whose citizens rather pride themselves upon their liberty and their late hours. The Mayor declares that all respectable people should be at home, if not abed, by one a.m., and that for the benefit of visitors there are hotels whose restaurents are exempt from his order, and other places which keep open all night by special license. Neverthless, theatregoers and fashionable New York generally resents the Mayor's ultimatum as old-fashioned prudery, and will endeavour to have his order set aside by the courts of law.

"PEOPLE'S BATTLE."

Meanwhile "the people's battle against the Mayor" is being fought nightly in New York, and scenes which for brutality have never been equalled in recent years in the capitals of the older civilisations, now take place regularly in the American metropolis. Two hundred men and women, including the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Whitman, were ejectel from Healy's Restaurant here a few minutes after one o'clock this morning by policemen armed with batons and revolvers. Clubbed had bleeding men were pitched into the street by the side of hatless women, whose clothing in many instances was torn and displaced by the rough handling of the police. "This is an outrage, a disgrace to the city of New York," declared Mr. Whitman, as he was swept into the street by diners who were driven to the pavements. I will present the matter to the Grand Jury, and seek warrants for those responsible for this outrage."

When Mr. Whitman was caught by the press of people who were being urged to greater speed by the police, he was jammed against a pillar. Inspector Dwyer approched him, and said he wished to apologise for the rude treatment. "I will not accept your apology, inspector," cried Mr. Whitman. "I shall try to get a warrant for your arrest."

ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

Acts of violence by the police were more numerous than on similar occasions previously. Scores of men with sandwiches and other articles of food in their hands were lifted from their chairs as if they were infants and tumbled struggling on the kerb. The eviction was done under the eyes of Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger.

Mr. Whitman, like other restaurant customers, who included Mr. Richard Harding Davis, the author, and several well-known men, urge that the police have no right to enforce the Mayor's order when the question of legality is still before the civil courts for argument.

An engaged couple, both strangers to New York, were amongst those hurled into the street. They were separated in the conflict, but on being reunited outside the man said: "Look here, Gertrude, I'm sick of this. Let us get married and go to good old London. There they know how to treat people civilly."

Justice Zeller, one of the three judges who rendered the decision declaring that Healy's had a right to sell after 1 a.m. condemned the action of the police as a disgrace to civilisation. "They have defied the law, and should be made an example of," said the judge. "As a result of their high-handed lawlessness they have created anarchy. No wonder the people are tempted to violence. You cannot expect pepole to have any respect for law when it is abused in this manner."

This also is the popular verdict.

A FIGHT WITH DERVISHES.

BRITISH REVERSE.

CAMEL CORPS CUT UP.

A British force has met with disaster at the hands of dervishes in Somaliland.

A force of over 1,000 dervishes on Saturday attacked a British Camel Company of native troops engaged in a reconnaissance at a point about 50 miles from Berbera, the capital of Somaliland, which is on the Gulf of Aden. The retreat of the British force was cut off, and it therefore made a zariba, or fenced camp. Apparently, says the "Daily Mail," the dervishes attacked the zariba, for mention is made in an official despatch that the "Maxim jammed."

Mr. G. F. Archer, district commissioner, with an Indian escort of only twenty men and a number of friendly tribesmen, advanced to the aid of the Camel Company from Burao, eighty miles from Berbera, and both forces retired on Burao.

The British losses in killed and wounded are given as probably fifty native soldiers, as well as:

KILLED.

Mr. R. C. Corfield, who was in command of the Camel Company. Born at Marlborough, Wiltshire, in 1882, Mr. Corfield was educated at Marlborough College and served in the South African Constabulary from 1901 to 1905. He was an intelligence officer with the Somaliland Field Force in 1908-10, and afterwards held the post of Assistant Resident in Northern Nigeria.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Captain G. H. Summers, of the Somaliland Indian Contingent.

Mr. Harcourt stated in the House of Commons recently that orders had been given to send 200 troops from Aden across to Berbera, while a gunboat had also been sent thither. The House would recognise the greatness of the calamity and the bravery of all concerned, especially Mr. Archer, who had gone with only twenty men to succour those in distress. (Cheers.)

Fighting with the "Mad Mullah" and his dervishes was frequent in the interior of Somaliland until March 1910, when the British troops were withdrawn to the coast. The only troops there now are the Indian contingent, and a few hundred native troops, with about 200 police. Most of these are at Berbera, Somaliland, which is a British Protectorate, is 68,000 square miles in extent and has a population of 300,000. It is on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden, and is also bordered by Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

CAMEL COMPANY'S DEFENCE OF A ZARIBA.

The following telegrams received by Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, from Mr. Archer, the officer administering the government of the Somaliland Protectorate were issued from the Colonial Office on Tuesday, August 12.

BURAO, Saturday.

The Camel Company, during a reconnaissance between Berbera and Odwein, were severely engaged today by a dervish party, the strength of which is estimated at 1,000 men, which was believed to have been advancing on Burao. I have received no official report, but two Camel Company men bring news.

I deeply regret to report that Corfield has been shot dead and that Dunn is wounded. Sixty men of the Camel Company are reported dead. It is clear that the Camel Company retreat was cut off and that they, therefore, zaribaed. The Maxim jammed. The losses both of dervishes and friendlies are reported to be exceedingly heavy. Firing continues.

The rest of the Camel Company cannot move, twenty-five miles out, so I have no alternative but to proceed myself now with my Indian escort of twenty men and such friendlies as I can collect (and) attempt to succour. I am ordering the Indian contingent at Berbera to proceed to our assistance with a doctor in case we can make good our retreat on Sheikh.

I am requesting the Resident at Aden to send 300 troops at once to garrison Berbera.

BURAO, Sunday.

In continuation of my cipher telegram of August 9 (Saturday). I joined up with Camel Corps at two o'clock this morning at a distance of eighteen miles south-east of Burao. We have returned safely to Burao. Owing to shortage of ammunition dervishes did not follow up retirement.

Summers, the commandant of the Indian contingent, who accompanied the reconnaissance to advise me on the situation here from the military aspect, is severely wounded in three places, but not dangerously. Corfield was killed beginning of action. Dunn is not wounded and is well. Camel Corps casualties are not accurately known, but probably 50 were killed and wounded. I will send a detailed telegraphic report later on the whole occurrence.

Dervishes numbered between one and two thousand rifles, and they have cleared the district of stock. The tribesmen are moving north. It will probably be necessary to start a relief fund for destitutes arriving at Berbera.

I consider an attack on Burao in the immediate future probable, and I shall evacute it if possible this evening. The Indian contingent will occupy Sheikh forthwith, while a temporary field hospital is established there by the senior medical officer. No further medical assistance is required. I do not anticipate any danger from temporary occupation of Sheikh even at this juneture.

SOMALILAND DISASTER.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Camel Corps photographed at Aden last year.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Typical Dervishes photographed at Port Said.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

DEMANDS FOR INCREASE OF WAGES.

The two chief topics of discussion at the Trades Union Congress, which will open at Manchester to-day, will be the wages question and national insurance.

The congress will be asked by the Railway Clerks' Association to rescind the resolution which is passed at the Nottingham Congress in 1908 favouring a minimum wage for clerks, and to favour an opinion that no specific rates of pay should be advocated or recognised as "trade union rates" unless they have been approved by the clerks' unions affiliated to the congress. The congress will also be asked to condemn under the control of one set of commissioners representing the United Kingdom. An appeal for an increased management grant is embodied in a resolution which will be moved on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors. On behalf of the Agricultural Labourers' Union the congress will be asked to support the opinion that it should be the duty of the commissioners to institute legal proceedings against employers who make improper deductions from the wages of employees for insurance purposes, and the Shop Assistants' Union will ask to be supported in the view that all workers who come under the Act shall not have to pay any contribution during periods of unemployment.

LABOUR UNREST.

Labour troubles in Sheffield are accumulating. In addition to the remarkable number of recent strikes, several of which are still in progress, there is serious trouble in connection with the municipal tramways, and the cutlers are working out their notices. Recently day about 150 draymen suddenly stopped work because of the suspension of one of their number. They returned to work, however, upon the reinstatement of the drayman, with the promise of an official investigation.

11 MONTHS' MARCH IN GREENLAND.

50 DEGS. BELOW ZERO FOR MONTHS.

The committee of the Greenland Expedition received on August 14 by the Greenland vessel Godthaab the report of Captain Koch on the results of his great march across Greenland.

The expedition, which, in addition to its leader, consisted of the German Dr. Wagener, the sailor Larsen and the Ice-lander Vifus Sigurdson, was landed by the Godthaab on July 24, 1912, on the ice on the east coast of Greenland. Thirteen of the 16 ponies of the expedition immediately stampeded, but ten of them were afterwards recaptured, and the whole expedition assembled at Cape Stop on September 1. Three weeks had to pass before the ice was sufficiently strong to bear sledges and horses.

Just at this time Dr. Wagener fell and broke a rib, but soon recovered from his accident, and was quite well when the expedition went into winter quarters on October 13.

In spite of strenuous efforts, the expedition failed to reach Queen Louise Land, and Captain Koch decided to winter on the inland ice. The winter hut, which they called "Borg," was built about ten miles to the east of the most central part of Queen Louise Land. All the horses, with the expedition of five, were slaughtered. Those which remained alive were kept with the expedition all the winter, and were perforce fed from time to time on the flesh of the others.

THREE MONTHS' IDLENESS.

At the end of October a sleighing expedition to Queen Louise Land was undertaken, and during the journey Captain Koch fell into a 40ft. deep crevasse, breaking his right leg. He was laid up in the winter hut for three months, and it was not until March that sleighing expeditions could be resumed.

All went capitally during the winter. The temperature was mostly 50deg. below zero. Scientific observations were made from March 6 till April 14, and many sledge journeys were undertaken through Queen Louise Land.

On April 20 the expedition left the winter quarters with five sleighs and five horses to begin the 750-mile march over the inland ice to the west coast of Greenland. During the first 40 days the weather was extremely bad. Violent blizzards raged and the horses suffered terribly. They became snow-blind and so exhausted that three of them had to be killed.

On the expedition pushing further forward into the interior the weather improved, but now the rays of the sun began to torment the travellers, and burned the skin off their faces, which were soon covered with raw wounds. The temperature at night fell to 30deg. below zero. The horses were found to be most useful at this time. Snowshoes fitted to their feet helped them through the loose snow.

LAND SIGHTED.

On July 11 the last horse but one had to be killed because fodder was failing. The ground had gradually begun to fall away westward, and on the next daw the expedition sighted land from the inland ice. Then the last horse had to be killed. The gallant creature had tramped upwards of 700 miles, right across Greenland, and the loss of the faithful animal greatly distressed its human friends. As it turned out, splendid pasture was only a few miles away.

On the following day the weather was very bad, and provisions gave out. The men had to be for 35 hours without food under a projecting rock. On July 15 they wished to continue the march, but were so exhausted from hunger, cold, and wet that they were not able to get on.

They then killed their dog, which had accompanied them the whole way. They cooked the flesh, and were just about to eat it when they saw a sailing boat on a fiord to the east of Proeven. By means of shots and signals they attracted the attention of those on board the boat, which belonged to Pastor Chemnitz, who was himself in it.

He brought the worn-out explorers to Proeven, where they were received with the greatest kindness by the colonists, who lavished upon them food and medical care.—Reuter's Special Service.

TIRED
WORN OUT, RUN DOWN

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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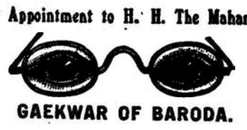

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WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

The following collection appears in "T. P.'s Weekly":—

CHINA'S WAY.

Passve resistance is a principle which can be equally applied to a nation as to an individual. No country knows this better than China. Tartars, Mongolians, Manchus have all poured their hordes into her provinces, usurping dynasties have seized her Throne, barbarians have tyrannised over her people; but China has had and will have her way in the end. Whatever has been done by the Manchu dynasty has been done only by the connivance of Chinese statesman and the indifference of the people, and nothing that the Manchus have done has ever amounted to government. These has been administration, I grant you, to a limited extent by Manchu officials; and a contemptuous nation has permitted a little tribe, not one-fortieth of its population, to live idle at its expense. Now, even the semblance of power is being wrested from the nerveless hands of alien parasites, and the time is not far distant when China will take the great place which belong, to her by right of her 400,000,000 industrious people, by right of the great national characteristics which will yet astonish Europe.—L. CRANMER-BYNG, in "The Quest."

PASSING ON TAXES.

There are others than farmers who fail to grasp the incidence of taxation, or to distinguish between the tax that can be shifted and the tax that cannot be shifted. And if is to this that is due the confusion and working to cross purposes in our legislative bodies. That there is a radical and fundamental difference in taxes, economists agree, reason dictates, and experience demonstrates. And it is folly to attempt legislation without this understanding. A tax laid upon the products of labour can be, and is, shifted to the consumer. A tax laid upon economic rent, or land value, cannot be shifted. That is, a ten per cent. tax on shoes tends to restrict production and so advance the price. When consumers refuse to pay the tax-including price, the production of shoes will fall off until the demand is sufficient to take them at the enhanced price. But a ten per cent. tax on land values cannot be added to the price, for the reason that its production cannot be restricted. Should the consumer decline to pay the advanced price and turn to cheaper land, the owner has no redress. The quantity of land is fixed, and can be neither increased nor diminished. Besides, there are quantities of land vacant, both in the country and in the city. It is clear that a tax on these cannot be shifted to the tenants because there are no tenants; and in seeking a user for the land, the owner will be compelled to lower rather than raise his price.—STOUGHTON COOLEY, in "The Public" (Chicago).

REPUBLICANISM.

In the immediate future we may look for a revival of the Republican sentiment in England, but it is important to notice the difference there will be between this movement and that of sixty or eighty years ago. Formerly, people wished for an elected President instead of an hereditary Monarch because they were so pleased with the idea of elected representative government that they wished to use this method for all branches of the executive. In the future they will demand a President because they will be so displeased with the representative system—they will find a thousand elected tyrants less easy to control than one—and they will require one man elected by themselves, secure for a period of years from control by caucus or Cabinet, as a counterpoise and check to the thousand representatives, nominally elected, actually selected by two or more caucuses.—PIERCE LOFTUS, in the "British Review."

OBITER DICTA.

The rearing of a happy race through the strong physique of fine boys and girls was the noblest of all callings, and they ought to see that it was not made the meanest of trades.

JOHN BURNS, M. P.

Many years ago it was my fortune to undergo, at a place called Bedford Grammar School, that process of moral stultification and mental standardisation which enjoys, in England, the singular title of "education."

NEIL LYONS.

As far as the public mind is concerned, I think science is in one respect fortunate to-day: the rock of lay ignorance is no longer so impregnable as it was in earlier generations.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

The cure of disease by removing large portions of the body was a very drastic procedure, and could only, in many cases, fill a temporary place till means were found to cure the diseased tissues rather than to remove them.

SIR WILLIAM WATSON CHEYNE.

When a young man comes down from Oxford or Cambridge he knows enough to look after himself. If he doesn't then he ought to be shipped off abroad.

MAY YOHE.

It is time that the spirit of fun was introduced into furniture and into fabrics. We have suffered too long from the dull and the stupidly serious.

ROGER FRY.

Work is the best means of prolonging life, coupled with moderation in eating and drinking.

LORD STRATHCONA.

The keynote of modern England seems to me to be a very distinct, loud-sounding, and unashamed selfishness. I miss the deeper note of Duty.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Beer has been coming into fashio again for some time.

CHARLES POND.

There is certainly a lot of human nature in man.

CANON PETER GREEN.

"SKITTISH" LONDON.

London's ugliness and London's grime are memories of old rather than present realities, if they ever existed. Emphatically, London is the cleanest big city I have seen, far cleaner and neater than any American, Australian, or French city. Some of its beautiful bits—those around the parks and the river, and the surviving patches of old London—are incomparably charming. The newer buildings, however, are rarely graceful or of the spirit of the older parts. They are infected, it seems to me, with a spirit of levity and insobriety. Perhaps they give the hint to a visitor of the secret of the real London of to-day, that it is a city puting off its dull trappings and resolved to be gay and lead a skittish life. For surely the old London of solemn mien and ponderous newspapers was not altogether an invention and did exist at one time? In the present day it certainly does not. London is the most amusing, frivolous, easy-going capital that I know. Its streets, its newspapers, its people, with few exceptions, rebect the mind free from care and bent on gaiety.—"ANTIPODEAN," in the "Morning Post."

"THE BLIND ALLEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION."

The education ladder is clearly useless if it merely beckons on the promising children and then leaves them stranded at the top. And what I venture to suggest is that, whilst elementary education remains what it is—an inferior type of literary education, insisting upon a grotesque variety of mostly useless general knowledge, that cannot be assimilated by the mental system—the pupil will always be enticed into the blind alley of higher education. The object of our national school system must not be to sacrifice the interests of the great mass of children to the advantage of a handful of naturally gifted scholars. The scholar is not, it should be remembered, the most useful type of citizen. The education ladder, under existing conditions, threatens to be more of a trap than a boon. What is wanted is not further facilities for higher education, but a drastic reform of our elementary school system. If the poor man's child is to be given an equal chance, let him be given an interesting education that will fit him, from the first, for the type of occupation for which he is fitted by his own natural capacity. It is the duty of the State, before setting up a ladder, to see that it is planted on firm ground.—HAROLD E. GORST, in the "Daily News."

WOMAN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

If we woman of the future does nothing save destroy the public school, she will have done a bigger work for civilisation and culture, for the growth of a wider and sounder humanism, than any man has done in England since the Renaissance.—R. ELLIS ROBERTS, in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

WHY FOOD IS DEARER.

CHEAPNESS IN VARIETY.

COMMUNAL KITCHENS.

The Blue-book on the cost of living just issued by the Board of Trade has demonstrated that the sovereign of the workingman's wife is only worth as much as 15s. was worth seventeen years ago.

To a considerable extent this is the fault of the wife, says the "Daily Mail." She cannot control the international currents of supply and demand, and Trusts are out of her reach; but she helps to keep up prices against her own household by competing for a small variety of commodities which thereby become dear, and by ignoring—and therefore discouraging the supply of—other foods which are cheap.

"The poorer the housekeeper, the more she pays for her food," said the provision manager of one of the largest stores in London recently. "She buys chops, and steaks, and snacks instead of investing in an economical joint. She buys two rashers of bacon at a time, though bacon is the dearest food in the market; and there is, of course, nothing left over as the foundation of a future meal.

"She buys tinned salmon and tinned lobster, which is like eating money. Thirty years ago a tin of lobster cost 6½d.; it is now 2s. 2d. Bacon used to be 5½d. a pound; it is now about 10d., and with no visible prospect of a decrease.

THE NOURISHING DUMPLING.

"She does not know what a stockpot is. She will not look at lentils, a most nourishing stiffener of broth, which can be bought at seven pounds for a shilling. She never dreams of putting suet dumplings into broth, or of serving them with treacle. They are excellent food for growing children, but few, except the children of the middle classes and the well-to-do, get them. In how many poor households do you see porridge? Yet oatmeal can be bought for 2d. and 2½d. a pound.

"Then she buys tea, which is very dear, and 2½d. or 3d. a pound dearer than it was a few years ago, and not so good. A penny-worth of cocoa will provide a beverage for four or five people, and it is a good thing to work on, when served with milk and sugar.

"We 'eat too soft.' We have dropped into absurdly narrow grooves in our choice of food. We all want the same few things, the demand outpaces the supply, and therefore prices climb up. Whenever there is a national shortage in a popular commodity its cost runs to a fancy figure. Sugar is so cheap at present that I should recommend a liberal consumption of jam, which is both cheaper and better than many of the margarines."

CO-OPERATIVE KITCHENS.

There is a wastage in buying; there is quite as serious a wastage in cooking.

Twenty-six years ago, in that notable book "Looking Backward," Mr. Bellamy described his vision of a group of families living in a great house. Two meals a day they provided for themselves. Dinner came from the common kitchen. "We put in our orders the night before, selecting anything in market, according to the daily reports in the newspapers. The meal is as expensive or as simple as we please, though, of course, everything is vastly cheaper, as well as better, than it would be if prepared at home. Our washing is all done at public laundries, our cooking at public kitchens. We have no use for domestic servants."

It sounded fantastic at the time, but Mr. Ebenezer Howard has turned it into fact at Letchworth Garden City. He has described in "The Daily Mail" how sixteen private dwellings have, in common, a kitchen, a dining-room, a tea room, a smok eroom, a reading room, and a garage for cycles. He has foreshadowed an elaboration of the scheme, so that forty-eight artisans' cottages in an industrial district shall be grouped with similar communal advantages, including allotments, a creche, a playground for children, and a wash-house, the main cooking to be done in the general kitchen, which is to be furnished with the best labour-saving appliances. The food would be bought wholesale and supplied to the tenant at cost price.

With a combination of the two ideas—a wider and more intelligent choice of food, together with co-operative purchase and cooking—it would be strange if the house-wife's sovereign did not become worth more than 15s.

ALLEGED LONDON FRAUD.

FORMER BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

A dramatic sequel to the alleged robbery of bonds and securities to the value of many thousand of pounds from the Bank of England, which was discovered in April last, occurred at the Guildhall in mail week, when Joseph Phillips, aged 64, described as of independent means, living at The Bye, Green End-lane, Boxmoor, Hertfordshire, was placed in the dock to answer a charge of forging and uttering share transfers. The prosecution was not at the instance of the Bank of England authorities, but was preferred by the Director of Public Prosecutions, for whom Mr. William Lewis appeared. A warrant was granted recently upon the application of Sir Charles Mathews and entrusted for execution to Detective-inspector Thompson and Detective Hutton.

The accused, who for a number of years had been second clerk in the Treasury Department of the Bank, and who in another eighteen months would have been entitled to a pension of something like £400 a year, left the Bank in April last. The detectives arrested him outside his residence, a little country cottage, poorly furnished, where he lived in poverty on the charity of friends. He had been made bankrupt after his absence from the bank. The specific charge was one of having on April 20, 1907 feloniously forged and uttered share transfers for £460 Ordinary stock of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company with intent to defraud. Mr. William Lewis only tendered evidence as to the arrest and then asked for a remand, which Alderman Sir Marcus Samuel granted.

When arrested outside his home and the warrant was read to him, he replied, "It was my wife's money. I don't quite understand how any one else can take proceedings." The officer replied, "The warrant was taken out by the Director of Public Prosecutions, and although it only mentions one charge, other cases will be proceeded with against you." Mr. Cartwright, who appeared for the accused, said that his client did not dispute the facts. He did not oppose a remand, but wanted the few shillings found upon him.

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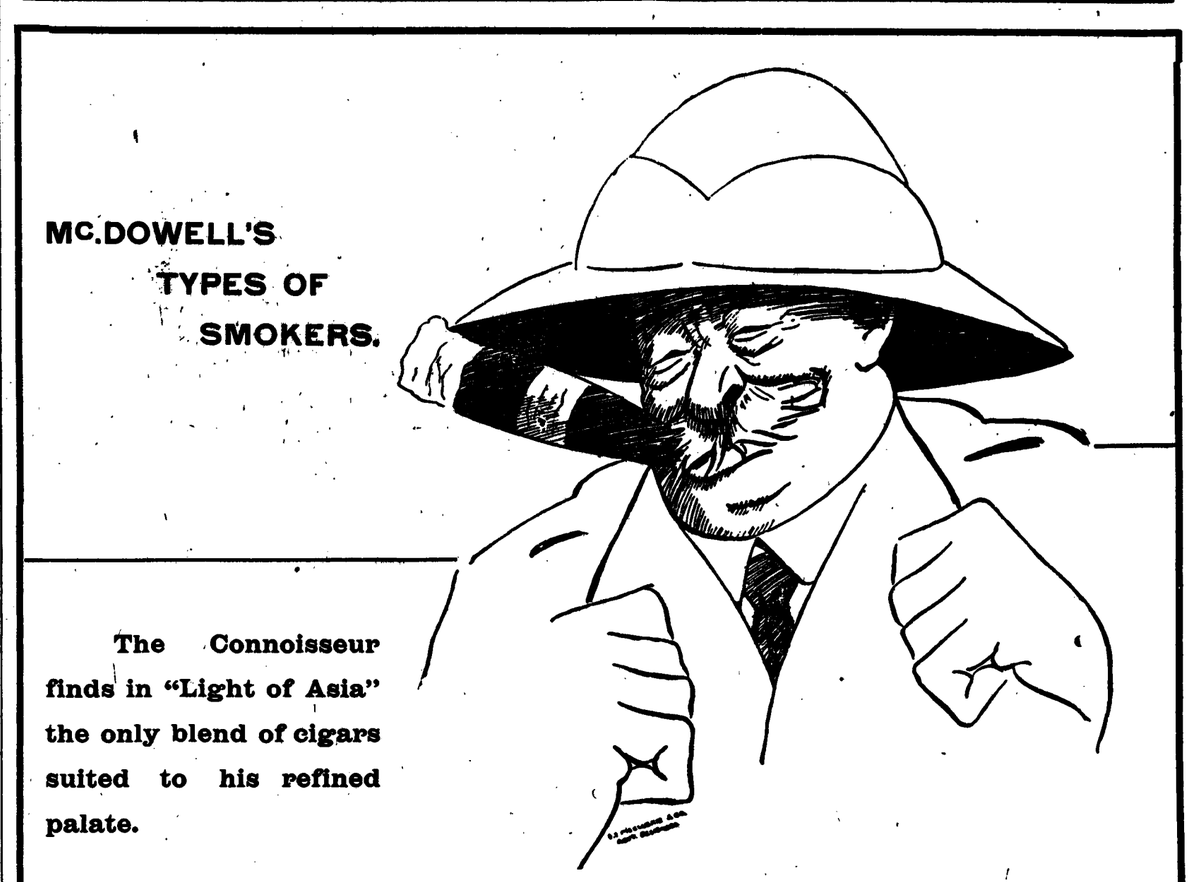

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